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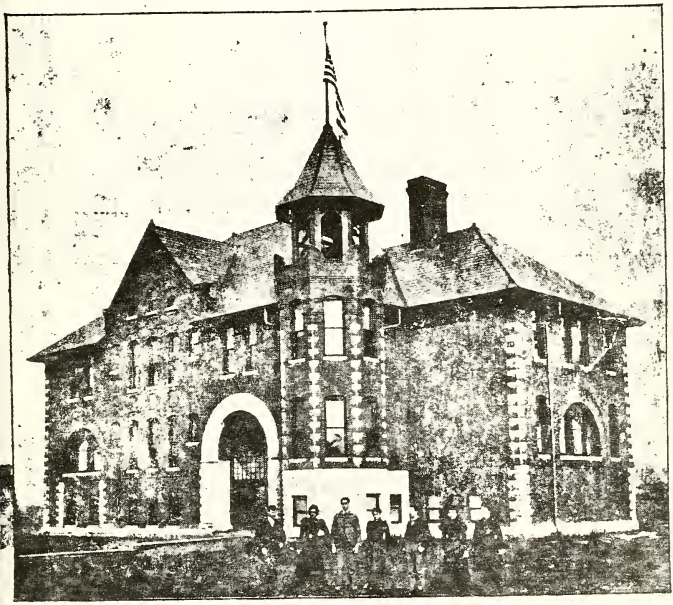
MANUAL OF THE PLEASANT TOWNSHIP IND. PUBLIC SCHOOLS

FOR THE YEAR 1898-99



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VIEWS FROM THY HAND
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L. B. DAVIS & JOE, Wabash, Indiana,

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To all Teachers, Patrons and Pupils of the Schools of Pleasant Township who mention this advertisement.

A. HAINES & SON,

Dealers in all kinds of . . . FURNITURE,

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Prices Reasonable. First door east of Strauss feed store,

CALL AND SEE US North Manchester, Ind.

Carpenter, Alber

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Carry the Largest and Best Line of

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To be found in Northern Indiana.

Prices the Lowest and quality of Goods the very best. We will be pleased to have you call whether you buy or not.

CARPENTER, ALBER & CO.,

32 West Canal Street. WABASH, IND.

GO TO Miller's Drug Store

For the best of everything in the Drug Line....

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Etc.

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H. H. SHIPLEY,

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Trustee Pleasant Township,

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OFFICE DAY:

Every Saturday at Laketou, Ind.

James Lynn, Jr.,

Will sell you more
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than anybody.

A GREAT BARGAIN
IS OFFERED IN

Drugs, Books
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Every Day in the Week.

Don't Fail to Call at His Store,

Wabash, Indiana.

Conner, Mattern & Conner,

The Leading

Jewelers, Booksellers and Stationers,

Dealers in Wall Paper, Window Shades, Room Moulding, Musical Instruments, etc. Every department well stocked with desirable goods. Our prices are always the lowest. When in Wabash make our store headquarters.

Fine Watch and Jewelry Repairing a Specialty.

Best Line of Optical Goods in the city.

Eyes Tested Free.

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Shoe Man OF WABASH,

Will Sell You Good Shoes Cheaper Than Any Store In the County.

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The only place in Wabash County for bargains in

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Lawrence's,

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NO SPANIARDS EAT AT

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The Best and Biggest Square Meal for 25c. to be had anywhere on Uncle Sam's farm.

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Room South Side Main Street N. Manchester, Ind.

MANUAL

OF THE

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

—OF—

PLEASANT TOWNSHIP,

Wabash County, Indiana,

For the School Year of

1898-99.

H. H. SHIPLEY, ... *Township Trustee.*

CHARLES I. KERR, ... *Township Principal.*

NORTH MANCHESTER, INDIANA.
PRESS OF THE JOURNAL
1899.

LOCAL HISTORY.

THE following papers upon local history were written by members of the second year class who complete the work in Greek and Roman history this year. The purpose in writing the papers was to have them see that we have real history right here among us and also have them learn what it means to write history.

They found very few documents, consequently had to get most of their facts from the older residents. All seemed glad to aid the pupils in every way. If mistakes have been made, written corrections and additions are invited. It is the purpose to carry on this work more extensively next year and finally have a history of the entire township. We ask the aid of all who are interested, especially the older residents. Each teacher is expected to work up a history of his or her district next year.

A History of the Laketon School.

Rewritten and revised by Jessee Hetler from the paper in last year's Manual by Leonard Dickey.

THE first school house built for District No. 12 was located on the line between Messrs. G. and P. Wertenberger's farms, now owned by Mr. J. Stoops and Mr. B. Sailors. It was built about 1842 and was a small log structure. The windows were about five and one-half feet from the floor. They consisted of three panes of glass eight by ten inches and were placed side by side in a hole cut in the logs. The desks were boards laid on wooden pins, which were driven into the wall. These board desks went entirely around the room. The seats were made of boards nailed to small legs that were fastened to the floor. The programme was the same in the afternoon as in the forenoon, except that geography was studied only once a day. The pupils studied reading, spelling, grammar, arithmetic and geography. The last "master that kept school" in this building was Mr. J. Dodge. This school house was abandoned about 1857.

The second school house was built in Laketon in 1857. The dilapidated old building is still standing on the lot where the first brick building stands. It was last used as a woodshed. Mr. Philip Amos was trustee at the time this school house was built. It was a frame structure of only one room. The gradual increase in the number of pupils made it impossible to teach in so small a building. An addition was built to the

house, but it still remained a one room building. The teacher had never before had any assistance, but was now permitted to hire help by paying for it himself. After this arrangement the first teachers were Mr. and Mrs. McNammer. At last the township raised enough money to put a partition in the building. The "common school branches" were taught at that time the same as now. Mr. Henry Scott, who finished his education in this building, received a two-years license at his first examination. H. P. Wenzel, principal in 1870-71, afterwards studied medicine, went to St. Louis and became an eminent physician. In 1872, when G. W. Amos and Daniel Funderburg were teaching the school, a very novel episode to us now occurred. It was the custom at that time for the teachers to treat the scholars on the last day of school. Mr. Funderburg, who was the primary teacher, treated his scholars with candy and apples, but Mr. Amos treated his scholars very differently. He gave the girls candy, etc, but for the boys he got a large bucket of cider and put a quart of whiskey in it. They played town ball and drank cider and whiskey. W. L. Moyer, who assisted D. Funderburg, is now one of the directors of the American Trust and Savings Bank in Chicago.

Elias Stoneburner, who was principal during the terms of 1874-75 and 1875-76, is now justice of the peace in Jackson township, Kosciusko county, Indiana, The old school house was very crowded when Mr. Stoneburner taught his first term, but by the time his last had expired the school had grown so much that the old shell was too small to contain all the pupils.

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The people objected greatly to the building of a new school house. They insisted on building another addition to the old one, but the men in authority considered it more wise to build a new one. In the year 1877 the trustee, Mr. E. Chinworth, proceeded, very much against the will of some people, to erect the school house. It had two school rooms below and a room used as trustee's office and one school room above and a room used as a library. Three teachers were then employed.

During the term of 1878-79 Loren Jordan was principal. He is now one of the most prominent doctors of North Manchester. A few high school subjects were introduced in the school during Mr. Jordan's principalship.

The school is very greatly indebted to Prof. Geo. E. Long, as he did a great deal to establish a high school course. He was very successful, for in the year 1883 a class of four graduated, all of whom afterward taught school. Two of them continue to teach, one has become a minister and one is married and lives in Dayton, Ohio.

The following year another class of thirteen graduated, six of whom taught school. One has become a minister and another is the postmaster at this place. The class is widely scattered now; some live in the west, some in the east and a few continue to live in Laketon.

In 1890 there was a partition put in upstairs, dividing it into two rooms. Four teachers were then employed. Four teachers taught the school until 1896, when an assistant principal was put in the school.

After Prof. Long left the school in 1884 the high school work gradually died out. For several years the only high school work done was a little work in algebra and physical geography.

During the term of 1895 96, when Mr. U. R. Young was principal, there were four high school pupils. It was during this term that the new county high school course was adopted in the school. In the year 1896 the school was again very fortunate. It succeeded in getting Prof. Chas. I. Kerr and wife, graduates of the State Normal and of the State University, to take the positions of principal and assistant principal. They remodeled the course of study and made many other improvements during the year. There were nineteen pupils who attended the high school during this term.

In 1897 the attendance was so large that one teacher, Mr. White, had to use the Town Hall as a school room. Mr. Kerr worked very hard during the year to build up the library and start a museum. By furnishing the school with books, stationery, by lectures, and by subscriptions from the patrons, he raised about $125 for the library.

The old school building was condemned by an authorized and disinterested architect in the spring of 1897. On account of the smallness and the danger of the house, the trustee decided to erect a new one. The new building is a very beautiful structure. In the basement there are two rooms for the science laboratories. On the first floor there is a large assembly room, a recitation room and the trustee's office. On the second floor there are three school rooms and a room for the library and museum. Its beauty, convenience and its adaptability to the needs of the community are the wonder and admiration of all who visit us. There were thirty-two pupils enrolled in 1897-98. The lecture course was very successful.

There are two organizations, the Longfellow Literary Society and the Eclectic Literary and Debating Club. The latter was organized last year, but the former this year. The work of both these societies is very beneficial and entertaining. Pupils have their choice of the two societies. Nearly all pupils belong to the one or the other. All members do the work assigned to them. They hold regular meetings every two weeks on Friday afternoon.

This year the enrollment reached fifty, a very large increase over other years. The school has grown and developed in other ways in proportion. The library was largely increased and made more efficient. The museum received considerable attention. Necessary apparatus, maps, dictionary, etc., were bought. The new building gives the high

school plenty of room. Mr. Elmer E. Frantz was put in as assistant in the high school. This made it possible to give more time to each subject and to have the work done more thoroughly.

An extra year's work was added to the course of study, thus making the course equal to that of the town and city schools with longer terms. A German course was added. There are now three courses: Latin, German and Science. These improvements brought the school up to the standard required by the state board of education for a commission and an application for a commission was accordingly made by Prof. Kerr. Dr. W. E. Stone, vice president of Purdue University, visited the school early in April to see whether it was ready for a commission. His inspection was entirely satisfactory, for the state board of education, at its meeting April 12, 1899, made the Pleasant Township High School a commissioned high school.

Commencement was held Friday evening, April 14. The large assembly room of the new building was beautifully decorated. The most unique part of the decoration was a giant toadstool which served as a canopy over the rostrum. It was made by the botany class as a token of esteem for Miss Summerland, who was also a member of the botany class. The commencement address was given by Dr. U. G. Weatherly, of Indiana University, on the subject "The Uses of Heroes" in a very masterly manner. The graduating thesis of Miss Summerland was entitled "The Utility and Beauty of Trees." It was very interesting to every one and excellently delivered. The entire program was excellent throughout.

The Pleasant Township High School now stands among the best in the state. Its privileges are open to all the boys and girls of this township. Many come long distances through rain, snow and mud. They are in earnest and mean to get an education. All who really desire an education can do the same.

There is nothing now that can hinder Pleasant township high school from competing with any school in the country. There is no better way to see the development of the school than to imagine you see the little, low, flat, frame school house standing by the side of this new, magnificent building.

When we look around and see our wonderful school privileges we can do no more than to look up to our government with hearts full of thanks and gratitude. The one object of our life should be that we live worthy of this wonderful age of civilization and progress. Our first duty is to raise our own community up to a level with that of the highest. As young people we can do this best by taking the full high school course and doing the work vigorously and thoroughly. Remember our motto: "Work conquers all things."

Church Organizations of This School District.

BY NETTIE PALMER.

THERE are at the present time four church organizations in this school district, viz.: The Liberal and Radical United Brethren, Christian and Wesleyan Methodist.

The Liberal and Radical United Brethren were formerly one organization known simply as United Brethren. Their church was organized about the year 1854 by Rev. J. C. Bright, who became the first minister of the church. The following are the names of some of the charter members: W. H. Sholty and wife, David Warner and wife, Jacob Lotzenhiser and wife and J. S. Warner and wife. The first meetings were held in a warehouse, which is now a dwelling house owned by Mr. Mohler. They were held here but a short time, however, when the place was changed to what is now a dwelling house owned by Mr. Casper. Here they were held until the frame church was built in 1859. The ministers up to the time of the separation were as follows: J. C. Bright, Mr. Pendlem, J. Frantz, Samuel Wells, G. Crouse, F. L. Forbes, E. Hoover, E. Johnson, H. Freeman, D. M. Patten, B. Fanning, J. Morrison, Wm. Simons, L. W. Webster, J. W. Martin, E. Seithman, M. E. Martin, A. M. Cummins, J. Farmer and J. M. Baker.

In the second year of Rev. Baker's ministry here (1889) the separation took place in the church, due to the fact that a part of the members wished to adhere strictly to the old form of government, while the others, being more progressive, would not consent to this. The trouble, however, had its origin at the conference the previous spring. Before this conference a commission of twenty-seven persons was appointed to revise the "confession of faith" and constitution of 1847. Although the wording of the "confession of faith" was changed, its meaning remained the same. The constitution, however, was considerably changed. When the one hundred and twenty-six delegates met at conference the revised work was brought before the house to be voted upon. Over two thirds —in fact, almost three quarters—of the delegates voted for its adoption, while a very few would not vote at all, hoping in this way to hinder its adoption. But finding this useless and not willing to be ruled by a majority, fourteen of these delegates left the conference and went to a hall a short distance away, where they held a conference of their own. From that time on those who left the conference were called Radicals and the others Liberals.

The ministers of the Liberal United Brethren church were as follows: R. J. Parrett, one year; J. S. Miller, one year; G. L. Mattox, two years; J. E. Grimes, three years; D. Robinson, one year; L. A. Stangle, who is here at the present time.

The brick church, which is in use by the Liberals at the present time, was built in the year 1893 and the frame building was sold to the township, being known thereafter as the Town Hall.

For a short time after the separation took place the Radicals continued to hold their meetings in the old frame church, but later changed the place to a vacant store building, which at that time was owned by J. S. Warner. This building, however, is no longer standing, having been burned by the fire of 1896. Later (1892) the Lakeside church was built by the Radicals and is in use at the present time. The ministers of the Radical church at this place were as follows: Mr. Kidder, J. Smith, Mr. Powell, Mr. Denius, Mr. Claypool and Mr. Akright, who is minister at the present time.

The Christian church was organized in the old frame school house, now used as a dwelling house at Ijamsville, in the year 1866. The following were charter members: Daniel Ward, Rachel Ward, John Ward, Eliza Ward, Matilda Ward, Mrs. Desper, Mrs. Webber, Martin Alger, Hannah Alger, George Brown and Sarah Brown.

About the year 1871 the members of this organization erected a frame church on the hill opposite the cemetery, about half way between Laketon and Ijamsville. Here they have held their meetings ever since that time. The following are names of the ministers who have been employed by this organization: Messrs. Carpenter, Shortridge, Lemon, Ellis, Lowe, Ward, McCormick, McDowell, White, Lacy, Snow, Vincent and Grant, who is the present minister.

The Wesleyan Methodist church at this place was organized in the year 1898 by Mr. Babcock. Mrs. Dickey became the first pastor of the church and still holds that position. As the members of this organization have not yet erected a building in which to hold their meetings, they use the Lakeside church and have done so ever since their organization. They talk of building a house of worship this summer.

Social Life of Laketon.

Rewritten and Revised by Jessie Ramp from the paper in last year's Manual by Orrill M. Day.

THE term Laketon signifying its surroundings is certainly an appropriate name. When Hugh Hanna, Isaac Thomas and Jacob Cass laid out the town September 8, 1836, they had surely explored the three lakes lying within a radius of one and one-half miles from the town. Soon after the establishment of Laketon, the voting places were changed, and Laketon became the central voting place of the township.

Forest and stream furnished the principal enjoyment during the early part of the town's history. The social affairs were log-rollings, pumpkin and apple-cuttings, corn-huskings, wood-choppings, barn and house-raisings. In the summer or autumn, when apples were plentiful, it was announced throughout the neighborhood that an apple-cutting would be held at a certain house. Women came with their knives ready for work. Generally their husbands and children came with them, and while the women cut apples for drying the men cut wood or rolled logs. Work being completed, all indulged in merry-making. The young people danced, often being joined by their elders, who were as sprightly as the children.

On the Sabbath day, all those having sufficient clothes, attended church. Sometimes people went a long distance, and often in summer bare-foot women could be seen carrying their shoes. Before the church was reached they sat down along the roadside to put on their shoes. This may seem very strange to us, but if we consider the way shoes were made in those times, we will soon find common sense in the idea. When the distance was too great for walking, they went on horse back, often two or three on one horse.

At these different gatherings many countries were represented. The dress of the people varied as greatly as their language. There were frontiersmen dressed in deer and bear skin clothes and buck-skin moccasins, like those of the savage. Yankees, Germans and Quakers dressed in simple home-spun linen. Their hats were of various shapes and sizes. Sometimes Irishmen were there also, wearing a mixture in the line of a dress suit.

It would not be proper in giving a history of Laketon to omit the spelling-schools. These spelling contests were held at the different country school-houses. They were largely attended by the Laketon people, who went in bob-sleds often eighteen or twenty in one sled. The people were called to order by the teacher of the school where the contest was held. Sides were chosen, and before recess the people remained in their seats when spelling. All those present were invited to spell, but many declined and many were left to watch the proceedings. A trapper was chosen from each side, and when a word was missed the trapper on the opposite side was given a chance to spell it. If he spelled the word corectly one point was rgained for his side, but if he missed the word a point was lost. Men or women were chosen to keep tally. When recess came the points were counted and reported to the captains or leaders of the two sides. When recess was announced the young people rushed out of the house to play such games as drop the handkerchief, tap, etc. After recess sides were chosen again and "they stood up and spelled down." Those missing words went to their seats. The person remaining on the floor the longest was regarded as the hero or heroine of

the evening. People went many miles to attend these spelling contests, often driving sixteen or twenty miles in one night. About 1880-85 debating societies took the places of the old-fashioned spelling-bees. Many "bees" were held in the old frame school-house here at Laketon.

The Fourth of July celebrations were somewhat different from what they are now. Wheeling a wheelbarrow at a stake and pitching horse-shoes were games practiced about 1853 or '55. A man being blindfolded was given a wheelbarrow to wheel at a stake, several feet distant. If he hit the stake a prize was given him. The prizes given were generally fowls and pigs. Pitching horse-shoes around a stake was a game that any number might take part in. The nearness to the stake counted so many points.

The first Literary society was organized by Mr. McNammer about 1864. Mr. McNammer was then principal of the Laketon school. One of the themes upon which they debated was: "*Resolved,* That fire is more destructive than water." One of the presidents of that Literary Society was Mr. David Bender, who was with the 160th regiment in Cuba.

The second Literary Society was organized by Mr. N. G. Hunter about 1872-75. Another club was organized about 1880.

The first Dramatic Club was organized by Mr. N. G. Hunter, and played "Ten Nights in a Bar Room." The next club was organized by Mr. John Thompson and played "The Charcoal Burner." In January of 1892, "The Danger Signal" was played under the leadership of Miss Georgia Duncan(King.) February 6, 1894, Laketon People witnessed "Placer Gold," conducted by Mr. George F. Ogden. In 1895 "By Force of Impulse" and "Gyp the Heiress," and in 1896 "Botany Bay" and "Uncle Jack." These four were conducted by Mr. George F. Ogden.

Writing was taught about 1866 68 by Mr. N. G. Hunter and Mr. E. T. Hardin. Singing-schools were conducted by Messrs. A. C. Huggins, B. Stanley, T. Sowers, J. Shafer and Mr. Arnold.

Festivals were first known about 1860-68, and have since then been quite numerous.

Biographies of the Founders of Laketon.

BY ROSCOE KIRCHER.

COL. HUGH HANNA.

AS Laketon is the principal village of Pleasant township, it may be interesting to know something about the history of its founders.

Col. Hugh Hanna, one of the original proprietors, was in his day one of the best known and popular men in this community. For many years his name was a household word in Wabash county. He was born near

Georgetown, in Scott county, Kentucky, on the 26th day of July, 1799. In 1804 the family moved to Dayton, Ohio, and in that place and Troy he grew into manhood. His educational advantages were not of the best, but by making the best of them he gained a very accurate knowledge of the practical branches necessary to carry on an active business life. He was married to Miss Elizabeth Everly on the 22d of January, 1824, and in the following spring he moved his family to Fort Wayne, Ind. Here he engaged in the business of house furnishing and cabinet making. Afterward, in the spring of 1834, he and Col. David Burr laid out the original plat of Wabash and settled there the next year. Shortly after he purchased Mr. Burr's interest and became sole proprietor. In September, 1836, he, with Hon. Jesse L. Williams, engaged in the enterprise of laying out the village of Laketon. Col. H. Hanna was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons. He was the first Master of Hanna Lodge at Wabash. He was married twice. The second time in 1869. Col. Hanna was the first treasurer of Wabash county. He died at his home in Wabash on the 18th of January, 1869. He was buried in Falls cemetery with the usual ceremonies of the order of Free Masons.

JACOB D. CASSETT.

Hon. Jacob D. Cassett was born in Mercer county, Kentucky, on the 9th day of April in the year 1812. When he was ten years old his parents left Kentucky and located in an Indian settlement. When they afterwards moved to Wabash county there were but three other families that had preceded them. He was married on the 7th day of August in 1836 to Miss Louisa Jane Roberts. His wife died on the 26th day of December in 1846, at Indianapolis, where he had gone as representative. Mr. Cassett was afterwards married twice. His second wife only lived a few months. Soon after Wabash county was organized Josiah L. Wynes, who was the first sheriff of the county, resigned. Mr. Cassett was then appointed and at the next election was chosen to fill the place, but he resigned before his term expired. He was chosen representative of Wabash county in 1846. The next year he was elected state senator and served during the three succeeding sessions. He also filled other offices of less importance. While he was in the state legislature he introduced the bill by which the town of Wabash was incorporated. He was one of the founders of Laketon.

IRA BURR.

Ira Burr was one of the first merchants of Laketon. He was the first auditor of Wabash county. He served as county commissioner from 836 until 1840. The first school in the county was taught by him.

JAMES COX.

One of the early settlers near Laketon was James Cox. He settled on Silver creek, near Laketon, in 1854, where he built a small mill for

grinding corn. The burrs were made out of boulders, commonly called "niggerheads." The land that he settled on was a part of that which was set apart for school funds.

ALEXANDER DUNCAN.

Mr. Duncan was born in Pennsylvania in 1807. He moved with his father to Ohio, where he married Mary Stevenson. Shortly afterward, in 1840, he came to Wabash county with his family. His vocation was that of a blacksmith. He was one of the first blacksmiths to have a shop in Laketon. Mr. Duncan was at one time justice of the peace. He was a man of sound sense and of respectable education. He died May 1st, 1883, at Dayton, Ohio.

Local Superstitions and Signs.

BY ORRILL M. DAY.

CONCERNING THE MOON.

DO not sow wheat at any other time, except the dark of the moon, as it will root deeper and does not grow so rapidly. In this way it protects itself against a hard winter.

2. The housewife should not make soap in the full of the moon, as it boils over the sides of the kettle.

3. Shingles should be put on a building in the dark of the moon. Otherwise they will curl up.

4. If sugar trees are tapped in the new moon it is less injurious to the trees.

5. Apples gathered in the dark of the moon keep better than when gathered any other time.

6. If hair is cut in the new moon it will grow fast.

7. Butcher before new moon, the meat will not shrink.

8. A circle around the moon, a storm is certain.

9. The best time to kill briars, etc., is in the dark of the moon in August.

10. The nearer midnight the moon changes, the fairer the weather will be.

11. If the moon is not tipped, a sign of wet weather; if tipped, it is a sign of dry weather.

12. As the merry maiden is waiting for her lover you may hear her say as she sees the new moon for the first time:

"New moon, true moon, come tell unto me
Who my true love is to be.
If it be he, let him come,
With his face unto me and his back unto the sea,
And his heart as glad as glad can be.
If it be not he, let him come with his back unto me,
And his face unto the sea,
And his heart as sad as sad can be."

13. Always pick ducks in the full of the moon.

14. If you want crout to sour quickly, make it in new moon.

15. Potatoes keep better if dug in the dark of the moon.

16. Apple trees should be trimmed in the dark of the moon, as it is less injurious to the trees.

17. Trees deadened in the dark of the moon will die more rapidly than at other times.

CONCERNING THE STARS.

1. "Star light, star bright,
First star I saw to-night.
Wish I may, wish I might
Have the wish I wish to-night."

Make a wish after quoting the above and don't look at any other star, your wish will then come true.

2. The direction a star falls indicates the direction of the wind on the following day.

3. A falling star is a sign of death.

DREAMS.

1. If a girl dreams of her lover, he should immediately prepare to enter matrimony.

2. Dream of seeing fresh earth, a death in the family will follow.

3. Dream of a death, hear of a wedding.

4. Dream of seeing muddy water, a death in the family will follow.

5. If you dream of having a tooth pulled you will lose a friend.

6. To dream of crying, a sign of joy.

7. To dream of laughing, a sign of sorrow.

8. To dream of a wedding, you will hear of a death.

9. If a girl dreams of her lover she will be disappointed.

WHEN TO PLANT.

1. If anything is planted in the sign of the flower, it will do nothing but bloom, yielding no fruit.

2. Plant garden vegetables in the sign of the lion; they will be strong.

3. Corn does better planted in the sign of the heart, as the ear comes nearer the center of the stalk.

4. To all who want nice water melons, plant in the sign of the fish.
5. Plant cucumbers in the sign of the turn.
6. To have large heads of cabbage, plant in the sign of the head.
7. Flower seeds should be planted in the sign of the flower to make bloom.

CURES.

1. If you wear the rattles from a rattle snake in the crown of your hat it will cure headache.
2. Carry buckeyes in your pocket, cures boils.
3. Wear an eel skin around the neck, cures Goiter or Big-neck.
4. Draw a dead persons hand across the neck, cures Big-neck.
5. Wrap live angle worms around a finger that has a felon. It will kill the felon.
6. Pick a wart until it bleeds, put the blood on a grain of corn and feed the corn to the chickens. The wart will disappear.
7. Rub a pebble on a wart three times, then replace it where you got it and the wart will disappear.
8. Steal a dish cloth and rub it over the wart three times, bury the cloth and as it decays the wart disappears.

COURTSHIP AND MATRIMONY.

1. Where cobwebs grow, no beau will go.
2. Rain on a wedding day indicates that the bride will shed tears accordingly.
3. If a woman wishes happiness after marriage:

"When she is married she should wear,
Something old and something new,
Something borrowed and something blue."

4. If a person is married in the dark of the moon his life will be dark and dreary.
5. If a person is married in the new moon his life will be bright and happy.
6. Happy is the bride that the sun shines on.
7. For a girl to sit on a table is a sign that she desires to marry.
8. Shower rice or throw old shoes at a newly married couple. It brings them good luck.
9. A girl is not fit to marry until she can pick clothes out of a boiler of boiling water with her fingers.
10. Bad luck to the couple that postpone their wedding day.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. All signs fail in dry weather.
2. If it rains on Easter Sunday it will rain for seven succeeding Sundays.
3. The finding of a horse-shoe brings good luck, especially if you hang it over the door.

4. If a cat washes her face, some one is coming.

5. If you have visitors on Sunday you will have them every day that week.

6. As Monday goes so the week goes.

7. When it commences to rain before seven it will quit before eleven.

8. The first three days of December rule the winter, (i. e.) indicate the weather for the winter.

9. Red at night, sailors delight,
Red in the morning, sailors take warning.

10. Rainbow at night, sailor's delight,
Rainbow in the morning, sailors take warning.

11. If it rains on Monday it will rain three days that week.

12. If a loaf of bread turns upside down there will be a quarrel in the family.

13. When a knife falls on the floor, a lady will visit you.

14. When you find a pin with the point toward you, it is a sign of good luck; if the head is toward you, bad luck, unless you pick it up from the point.

15. Let a dish-cloth fall on the floor and an untidy woman will pay you a visit.

16. Break a mirror, a member of the family will die.

17. When a girl sings before breakfast, she is good-natured.

18. If you borrow salt, you will have a quarrel in the family.

19. If you spill salt, you will have a quarrel, unless you throw some of it over the left shoulder.

20. If you spill salt on the floor, it is a sign of bad luck; you may prevent this by burning the salt.

21. If you break one dish, you will break three before you stop.

22. It will bring bad luck to let dish-water boil.

23. Two persons break a wish-bone. The one that gets the shortest piece places it over the door. The first person of opposite sex that comes through the door will marry the person that got the shortest piece.

24. A whistling girl and a crowing hen
Always come to some bad end.

25. A whistling girl and a bleating sheep
Are the best things farmers can keep.

26. When a rooster crows before the door, some one is coming.

27. If one's nose itches, some one is coming.

28. If company comes in at one door and goes out at another, some one unexpected is coming.

29. Kill the first snake you see in the spring and you conquer your enemies.

30. When to trim finger-nails:

Monday for health.
Tuesday for wealth,
Wednesday no luck at all,
Thursday for crosses,
Friday for losses,
Saturday worst day of all,
Sunday the devil will be in you all week.

31. Cut hair off and plant under a grape-vine, makes the hair grow; throwing it into running water also makes the hair grow.

HOW TO TELL THE WEATHER.

1. Blow out a candle and if the wick smolders a long time look out for bad weather.
2. When camphor in a bottle is "riley" a storm is brewing.
3. If the sun sets in a cloud look out for rain next day.
4. Three foggy mornings, then rain.
5. When cattle lie down as soon as they are turned out to pasture it will rain soon.
6. A singing in the ears is a sure sign of a change in the weather.
7. Cobwebs on your lawn, shining with dew, means that the day will be fair.
8. If you hear an owl hoot you may conclude that it is going to storm.
9. Water boiling over from a kettle means bad weather.
10. If it rains while the sun shines it will rain the day following.
11. If frogs pipe in the evening calculate on a fair morrow.
12. Kill a beetle and it will surely bring rain.
13. When smoke falls to the ground it is a sign of rain.
14. When a whistle sounds very distinct and loud and at a distance it will soon rain.
15. Where there is a great deal of shooting rain will follow.
16. It is a sure sign of rain when flies bite.

Government of Pleasant Township.

BY JESSE RAGER

THE government of a township becomes more interesting to notice and study if we first know something of the nativity and character of its first settlers.

The first settlement in Pleasant township was made in 1835 by John Anderson. In the spring of that year he, with his wife, two sons and two

daughters, settled on Squirrel creek about a mile above the present town of Stockdale. In the summer of that year three men, Jesse Myers, Jacob Gill and Mathias Lukens, who was at that time a boy of sixteen, followed an Indian trail down Eel river from North Manchester to Squirrel village and Anderson's cabin above it. At the time of Anderson's settlement no provisions could be obtained nearer than the Wea Prairie, near Lafayette.

In the fall of 1836, when the presidential election was about to take place, the few settlers met, named and organized Pleasant township in order that they might have the privilege of voting.

The voting was done at the home of Samuel Thurston. There were but five legal voters present, that being as many as had been in the state one year. They had just enough to form their board and no more. The five voters were Jesse Myers, John Anderson, Joe Denis, John Ferree and Jacob Gill. There were three Whigs and two Democrats, but as the Democrats did not know the names of their electors only three votes were cast and two of the five legal voters, the judges of the election, carried the returns to Wabash.

Pleasant township was not regularly organized until 1838 or 39. Elections were held at the home of Samuel Thurston on Silver creek for two or three years before Laketon became the voting place of the township. At the first election of township officers Jacob Rantz was elected Treasurer, Henry Eichholtz Clerk and J. Bussard, Phillip Wertenberger and Mathias Lukens Trustees.

During the temporary organization of the township its school matters were managed by a board of trustees whose territory simply embraced town 29, range 6. The first school houses of the township were put up without any appropriation of funds for that purpose. All the settlers of a vicinity went together and put up a house which would answer the purpose.

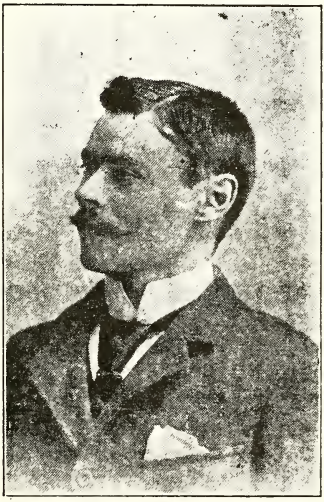
From the time of the organization of the township until 1851 there were three trustees and a clerk of the township. At that time the new state constitution was adopted and it was provided that there should be but one trustee, who was to be the main officer of the township and have the power of an executive, a legislative and a judicial officer. From 1851 until 1891 the trustee was elected every two years. From 1891 his term has been four years. A recent act passed by the legislature of 1899 provides that three councilmen be elected to act as an advisory board and serve as a check upon the many unlimited powers of the trustee.

In Pleasant township there are two justices of the peace. One holds court at Disko and the other at Laketon. Before 1851 there was but one justice of the peace. John Anderson was the first justice of Pleasant township and served for a term of ten or twelve years.

Before 1872 we had no county superintendent. The State Superintendent had traveled through many of the eastern states and searched for the elements which would constitute the best school system and in 1872 our present school system was adopted.

In this same year the first township institute was held at Laketon. Mr. Christian Gerlach, who was trustee at that time, was chairman of the institute.

While Mr. Gerlach was trustee the first brick school house was built. This was District No. 7, or the one known as "College" or "Butterbaugh's school house."



CHARLES I. KERR.

Report of the Laketon Schools

For the Year 1898-99.

CHAS. I. KERR, ... SUPERINTENDENT
MRS. C. I. KERR, ... PRIN. OF HIGH SCHOOL
ELMER E. FRANTZ, ... ASST. IN HIGH SCHOOL
HENRY HOOVER, ... GRAMMAR DEPARTMENT
NORA RAGER, ... INTERMEDIATE DEPARTMENT
ANNA FUNDERBURG, ... PRIMARY DEPARTMENT

JESSE RAMP, ... LIBRARIAN
JESSIE HETLER, }
ETHEL DICKEY, } . . . . . ORGANISTS

H. H. SHIPLEY, ... TRUSTEE.

V. W. FITES, ... JANITOR.

Pleasant Township High School.

TEACHERS.

CHAS. I. KERR, A. B., ... SUPERINTENDENT
(Graduate of Indiana State Normal School, '94, and of Indiana University, '96.)
Latin, Algebra, Geometry, History, Civil Government and Writing.

MRS. C. I. KERR, A. B., ... PRIN. OF HIGH SCHOOL
(Graduate of Indiana State Normal School, '95, and of Indiana University, '97.)
German, English, Psychology, Arithmetic, Music and Drawing.

ELMER E. FRANTZ, ... ASST. IN HIGH SCHOOL
(Has studied in North Manchester College and Indiana State Normal School.)
Physiology, Physics, Botany, Physical Geography, U. S. History,
Grammar and Spelling.

Students.

SENIOR CLASS.

Grace Summerland.

JUNIOR CLASS.

Bernice Wertenberger, Anna Gerlach, Lulu Downey,
Ira Downey, Orrill M. Day, Oma Rager,
Nettie Palmer. 7

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

Jessie Hetler, Laura Smoke, Irvin Grisso,
Pearl Palmer, Clyde Horning, Ethel Dickey,
Julia Guinnup, Jesse Rager, Anna Rager,
Jessie Ramp, George Kline, Charles W. Warner,
Hugh Wells. 13

FRESHMAN CLASS.

Phebe Miller, Winnie Palmer, Roscoe Kircher,
Willie Dunn, Ross Whitaker, Anna Stevens,
Trula Wertenberger, Oakley Carver, Winnie Sittler,
Cloyd Sittler, Charles Mooney, Ernest Ohmart,
Edith Kline, Mamie Bender, Ella Dunn,
Nina Lautzenhiser. Howard Rager. 17

PREPARTORY CLASS.

Stella Funderburg, Esta Miller, Winnie Kircher,
John Wertenberger, Delcie Berry, Orpha Downey,
Rolland Ohmart, Clara Miller, Lewis Marshal,
Lee Rager, Zeana Craig. June Branegan. 12

TOTAL, 50

EIGHTH GRADE.

Maud Smoke, Leona Butler, Lelia Nagle,
Beulah Ogden, Julia Stoneburner, Amy Kline,
Eva Adams, Oscar Ward. Guy Menefee,
Loren Henry, Ada Knouff, Guy Rager. 12

HONOR ROLL—NOT TARDY.

Bernice Wertenberger, Orrill M. Day, Winnie Sittler,
Ernest Ohmart, Trulia Wertenberger, Winnie Palmer,
Roscoe Kircher, Oma Rager, Jessie Ramp,
Anna Rager, Charles Warner, Pearl Palmer.
Irvin Grisso, Ella Dunn. Laura Smoke,
Nina Lautzenhiser, Zeana Craig, Orpha Downey,
John Wertenberger, Rolland Ohmart, Stella Funderburg.
June Branegan, Esta Miller, Winnie Kircher,
Oscar Ward, Beulah Ogden, Ada Knouff,
Lelia Nagle, Guy Rager.

NOT ABSENT

Jesse Rager, Oakley Carver, Anna Rager,
Grace Summerland, Laura Smoke.

NEITHER TARDY NOR ABSENT.

Anna Rager, Laura Smoke.

Enrollment of Students.

Enrollment of students by years since the reorganization of the High School:

1895-96 4
1896-97 19
1897-98 32
1898-99 50

Courses of Study.

THREE courses of study are maintained, giving ample choice of an education suitable to the needs and desires of every boy and girl. This is made possible by each teacher teaching all the time and by giving some subjects only in alternate years. Thus physics and chemistry alternate with each other, as do botany and zoology, etc. Thus our pupils have the same advantages as those of the large town and city high schools. The course is five years in length. Being a township school, the term cannot be increased according to law without increasing the terms of all the schools in the township. This will be done in time, but slowly and gradually. To those who cannot complete the entire course for any reason, certificates will be given upon the satisfactory completion of the first two, three or four years' work of any course. These certificates indicate the exact kind and amount of work done and will be a valuable recommendation for the holder as well as a means of entrance into many schools of lower standing than the standard college. No diploma, however, will be granted except upon the sastsfactory completion of one of the courses indicated on the following page.

LATIN COURSE.

YEARS.	SUBJECTS.					DRILLS.
I.	Review and Business Arithmetic.	Eng. { Grammar, Composition, Literature }	Physiology (Laboratory)	U. S. History (Review)	Geog. { Mathematic'l, Physical, Political }	
II.	Algebra	Eng. { Rhetoric, Composition, Literature }	Latin, Beginning		Physics or Chemistry	Writing and Spelling
III.	Algebra	Eng. { Rhetoric, Composition, Literature }	Latin, Beginning Cæsar	Civ. Gov. of U. S. and Civ. Gov. and History of Indiana		Music and Drawing
IV.	Plane Geometry	Eng. { Composition, Literature }	Latin, Cæsar, Cicero	History of Greece and Rome		
V.	Solid Geometry		Latin, Cicero	History of England	Botany or Zoology	Thesis

SCIENCE COURSE.

YEARS.	SUBJECTS.					DRILLS.
I.	Review and Business Arithmetic	Eng. { Grammar, Composition, Literature }	Physiology (Laboratory)	U. S. History (Review)	Geog. { Mathematic'l, Physical, Political }	
II.	Algebra	Eng. { Rhetoric, Composition, Literature }	Physics		Latin or German	Writing and Spelling
III.	Algebra	Eng. { Rhetoric, Composition, Literature }	Chemistry	Civ. Gov. of U. S. and Civ. Gov. and History of Indiana.		Music and Drawing
IV.	Plane Geometry	Eng. { Composition, Literature }	Botany	History of Greece and Rome		
V.	Solid Geometry		Zoology	History of England	Psychology	Thesis

GERMAN COURSE.

The German course is the same as the Latin course, except that there are four years of German instead of four years of Latin. The following is a synopsis of the work done in German:

FIRST YEAR.

Joynes-Meissner—"German Grammar." Easy reading matter, selected.

SECOND YEAR.

Joynes-Meissner—"German Grammar." Boisen—"German Prose."

THIRD YEAR.

Von Jagemann—"Materials for German Prose Composition." Lessing—"Minna Von Barnhelm" and "Nathan Der Weise."

FOURTH YEAR.

Von Jagemann—"Materials for German Prose Composition." Schiller—"Wilhelm Tell." Goethe—"Hermann and Dorothea."

NOTES.

In English, composition will be required of all pupils until the first three years' work in English is completed. After that, pupils who have acquired the habit of constantly speaking and writing simple, clear, plain, and correct English will be excused from composition. Those who have not acquired that power will be required to take it until they do, if it takes the remaining two years. No one will be allowed to graduate until they have completed this work in a very satisfactory manner.

Each year's work counts one credit. There are twenty-one credits and five drills in each course. The drills are required just the same as regular subjects, but do not require nearly so much time in recitation or preparation. They are very important, however, and must be completed in a VERY satisfactory manner.

The county course of study is used in the grades below the High School.

ADMISSION.

Pupils who have done one year's work in the eighth grade will be admitted to the preparatory class upon a certificate from their teacher stating that the pupil has shown a willingness to work and ability to think with emphasis on the former. All pupils must get the common school diploma before receiving credit for Freshman work. Next year pupils holding the common school diploma (Wabash county) will be given credit for United States History, Physiology and Arithmetic in the Preparatory year, although they may take these subjects if they so desire. They will take English and Geography in the Preparatory year and

Algebra and Latin or German in the Freshman year. Pupils who have completed the Preparatory year and now have the regular common school diploma will take up the Freshman work. Pupils over twenty-one may attend.

Diplomas.

PUPILS finishing one of the courses in a satisfactory manner will be granted a Diploma indicating the course pursued and the work done. The High School is now commissioned and the Diploma is equal to that of any high school in the state. The Diploma gives one year's credit on the course of the Indiana State Normal School, admits to Purdue University with advanced standing, and to Indiana University without examination, except in English. It also admits to all the standard colleges of the country without examination. For those who cannot go to university, normal school, or college, the Diploma will always be a highly-prized token of a valuable preparation for a true and successful life.

SEVENTH AND EIGHTH GRADES.

Pupils from all parts of the township who are ready to do seventh and eighth grade work are permitted to attend at Laketon. They are urged to do so because of the many advantages. The classes are large and imbued with the high school spirit of doing hard, thorough work. The recitation periods are much longer than they can be in the district schools. The drills in music, drawing, writing, and spelling are very helpful. The Library, reference books and papers, and the Museum are valuable aids. The work is done more thoroughly, enabling the pupils, as a rule, to get their common school diplomas sooner.

Library.

A WELL selected Library is an indispensable part of a well regulated high school. At present the Library contains over six hundred and fifty volumes, including all reference books and reading circle books. At the beginning of last year two librarians were appointed and all the books belonging to the school were carefully classified and arranged, so as to be readily accessible. About three hundred and fifty volumes have been added within the last two years. All the pupils' reading circle books for the year 1898–99 were purchased and pupils who read the books are given a membership card, which greatly increases the interest in reading in the grades.

We know of no better university within easy reach of all than good books, and such a silent university ought to be accessible to all our pupils that a love df good reading may be cultivated. The American High School should aim to teach its pupils to be readers, for four reasons: First, to acquire knowledge both for its own sake and for its use; second, to improve the intellectual powers; third, to refine the tastes; fourth, to strengthen the moral and religious sentiment.

Books are not dead things, but contain a progeny of life which, like the fabulous dragon's teeth, being sown up and down the earth may chance to bring up "an army of armed men." In the best books, great men talk to us, giving to us their most precious thoughts and pour their souls into ours.

More attention should be paid to the subject of general and directed reading. The text book tends to deaden and contract if there is not given a wider range to the subject under consideration; so will the education of the boys and girls wither and die if they have not acquired a love for reading good books, books in which they are interested. We feel that no time should be lost in putting a library of carefully selected books into the hands of our boys and girls in all departments and grades of our school. If the same interest and zeal continues to be manifested, by the help of the people, Pleasant township will soon have a Library which will be a credit to herself and of incalculable benefit to her public schools.

Under the new library law, a township library may be established by a vote of the people. The voters of Pleasant township could do nothing that would be of more benefit to themselves or their children than to vote to establish a permanent library. By a library it is not meant a large number of books to be kept at Laketon all the time, but it is meant to make each school house a branch library with the teacher as librarian, and change the books several times a year. By this plan a few books could be made do service all over the township. The books would be brought within the reach of every man, woman and child in the township. The books would be used and the cost would be very small compared with the great benefits gained by every school district in the township. The Laketon school has built up a large library of six hundred and fifty volumes by entertainments and various other means. These will all be gladly given to the township if the new plan is adopted.

LIBRARY REGULATIONS.

1. The Librarian shall have regular office hours, at which time books can be withdrawn; time of said office hours to be regulated by the Superintendent.

2. Each person taking out a book, must conform to the library regulations, some of which are:

1. Only one book may be taken from the library at a time.

2. A book may be kept but two weeks without renewal.

3. The person who withdraws the book shall be held responsible for the same until it is returned to the librarian and noted by her.

NOTE: To avoid any trouble, every person returning a book should see that it is properly noted, for a book lost or greatly damaged must be replaced or paid for; should the return of the book be noted in the librarian's book, the responsibility falls back upon the librarian.

4. A fine of three cents per day shall be paid on each book not returned or replaced after two weeks from time of withdrawal.

5. Teachers in the public school may take from the library such books for use in connection with school work, and for such time as may be thought necessary by the Superintendent.

6. Reference books can be used only in the library, or at their respective cases.

7. All injuries to books beyond reasonable wear and all losses shall promptly be made good to the satisfaction of the librarian.

8. All pupils of the Laketon schools have use of the books free.

9. All others pay 25 cents per year, or more if they so desire.

10. A failure to comply with the regulations forfeits your right to books.

The Importance of the High School.

THIS branch of the public schools has grown from its feeble beginning a few years ago until it now stands, no longer "an experiment" in your midst, but an established factor, destined to accomplish great good. The high school was attended not only by residents of the school district but by persons living in different parts of the township, county and in one adjoining county. The enrollment for the year was fifty.

The character of the work done the past year was very satisfactory. The great interest shown in this branch of the public schools by both pupils and patrons speaks volumes for the general intelligence of the people and shows their appreciation of its influence.

While the high school has made great advancement, and in one sense has reached its ideal, it must not stop with its present attainments, but must seek to accomplish a higher good, year by year. The next step in advance is to secure more apparatus, enlarge its library, and increase the museum. At present there are about one hundred and twenty commissioned high schools in the state. The advantages arising from a school of this kind are too numerous to mention and are of incalculable value. Why not, since it is possible and practicable, give your boys and girls the advantage of the best high school possible.

"It has been truly said that the return to the public and to every individual upon an investment in a high school is rich and abundant. It is the center of elevating influence, drawing up all the lower schools, awakening the ambition of the young, and making for the ambitious a way to the "career open to talent." More than any other agency it raises the average intelligence, and the general tone of thought and manners, sends into the homes of the people disciplined minds, enlarged views, refined tastes, and somewhat of that admirable but indefinable condition of mind called "culture."

The high school is one of the essentials to the dignity of the community in which it is located, and the well-being of the citizens. It is the goal to which every child from the time he enters school may confidently hope, look, and labor to attain."

Lecture Course.

THE following lectures and entertainments have been given this year under the management of the High School:

1. High School Entertainment, November 5.

2. Lecture by Prof. Albert B. Ulrey, Professor of Biology, North Manchester College. Subject, "Science." Given before the institute and free, November 12.

3. Harry Daniel, Impersonator, in "David Copperfield," Nov. 19.

4. Will W. Pfrimmer, "The Kankakee Poet," December 3.

5. School Entertainment given by the Longfellow Literary Society, February 18.

6. Phonograph Entertainment and Lecture on the Phonograph by Prof. Albert B. Ulrey, of North Manchester College, February 25.

7. Lecture by John W. Lewis, Principal of the Somerset schools. Subject: "Relation of Platonism to Christianity." Delivered before the institute and free, March 11.

8. Lecture by the Rev. S. W. Goss, of South Bend. Subject: "The Greatness of Woman in Politics and Society," March 22. (Not given on account of no audience caused by the stormy evening.)

9. Lecture by Prof. H. S. Hippensteel, Superintendent of the North Manchester Schools. Subject: "Having, Being and Doing." Given before the institute and free, April 8.

10. Lecture by Dr. U. G. Weatherly, Associate Professor of European History, Indiana University. Subject: "The Uses of Heroes." Delivered at commencement, April 14.

Arbor Day.

INSTEAD of singing songs, giving recitations and making speeches about trees, their usefulness and beauty, the entire Laketon School, from the least pupil in the primary room up to the tall and graceful Senior of the High School, turned out and spent the afternoon of Arbor Day in planting trees and cleaning up the school ground. The grounds contain over four acres and about sixty trees were planted. Nearly all are living now and doing nicely. All papers, sticks, rubbish, etc., were picked up and burned. It is intended to have a small forest in one corner of the grounds and flowers and shrubbery in front of the building. Boys and girls are influenced by their surroundings as much as by what they are told or read.

Science Work.

BY ELMER E. FRANTZ.

NO subject of study is more valuable nor more interesting to the country boy or girl than the subjects of nature study.

If people understood the value of and knew something about the food and habits of the myriads of plants and animals that are everywhere about them; if they had some knowledge of the physical and chemical laws that govern light, heat, moisture, mechanics, chemical composition of soils and fertilizers, etc., they could be more successful and enjoy life better.

In this age, when the farmer is more and more made to employ scientific methods in order to be successful, a knowledge of plants, animals and physical laws is coming to be an indispensable part of his education. He should know which plants and animals are harmful and which are useful. He must understand them in order to destroy the harmful ones and to cultivate the useful ones in the most successful way.

We expect to teach Botany, Zoology, Physics and Chemistry; two of them each year, as, for instance, Botany and Physics one year and Zoology and Chemistry the next year and so on, each year alternating.

We taught Botany and Physics this year and will offer Zoology and Chemistry next year. By this plan the pupil is given a choice as to the sciences he wishes to study.

The aim is to give the pupil a thorough introduction to the subjects, hoping that he will later pursue them farther.

Physical Geography and Physiology are taught every year.

We have two high grade compound microscopes, which are a valuable aid in the study of animals and plants, especially the lower forms. We have a good start in the way of physical apparatus and mean to increase it gradually by such apparatus as the pupils are able to make themselves. We expect to have a work bench and a few tools in the laboratory next year for the use of the pupils. There are two large, well lighted laboratories in the basement, made and fitted up especially for scientific laboratory work.

If there is a subject of study in the school curriculum over which the farmer and teacher should shake hands it is that of science study.

Museum.

A GOOD start has been made in the last two years in collecting specimens for a museum. A good museum is an invaluable aid to a high school and to the grades and district schools as well. The purpose in collecting the museum are to reinforce the science work, to create a love for and a close observation of nature, to have objects to illustrate points as they come up in different subjects all through the grades, and to have the pupils learn the important facts of nature in their immediate neighborhood.

It is the aim to slowly collect specimens to illustrate the geology, the botany, the zoology, etc., of Pleasant township. To this end we ask the co-operation of the teachers, pupils and all others who are interested. We aim to get specimens from a distance by exchange with other schools, and by the donating or lending of specimens by the friends of the school.

Text Books.

WENTWORTH'S "School Algebra." (The beginning class next year will use the new revised edition of this book.)

2. Wentworth's "New Plane and Solid Geometry."
3. Indiana Series Arithmetic.
4. Collar and Daniell's "First Latin Book."
5. Lowe and Ewing's "Caesar's Gallic War."
6. Johnston's "Cicero's Orations and Letters."
7. Joynes and Meisner's "German Grammar."
8. Boisen's "German Prose."
9. Von Jagemann's "Material for German Prose Composition."
10. Lessing's "Mina von Barnhelm."
11. Lessing's "Nathan der Weise."
12. Schiller's "Wilhelm Tell."

13. Goethe's "Hermann and Dorothea."
14. Lockwood's Lessons in English.
15. Indiana Series Grammar.
16. Geeting's "Literary Selections." (In Literature no regular editions are adopted, owing to the constant change of selections taught and the endeavor to always get the best and cheapest.)
17. Indiana Series United States History.
18. Myer's "History of Greece."
19. Myer's "History of the Roman People."
20. Oman's "History of England."
21. McCleary's "Studies in Civics."
22. Rawles' "The Civil Government of Indiana."
23. Indiana Series Physiology.
24. Indiana Series Geography.
25. Gage's "Introduction to Physical Science."
26. Tarr's "First Book of Physical Geography."
27. Bergen's "Elements of Botany."
28. The Academy Song Book. (Required of all pupils.)

Books are never changed except to get better, more suitable and cheaper ones. When books are changed it is done only with new classes in the subjects. As for instance the beginning class in Algebra next year will use a new text book, the second year class will continue to use the book now in use.

Webster's Academic Dictionary is almost a necessity for high school pupils. All pupils are strongly and urgently requested to get a copy, keep it on their desks and constantly use it. The boy or girl who does this, everything else being equal, will be a far better student than the one who does not.

One, 2, 4, 14, 18, 19, 25, 27 and 28 are published by Ginn & Co., Chicago; 5 and 6 by Scott, Foresman & Co., Chicago; 9 and 20 by Henry Holt & Co., Chicago; 7 and 8 by D. C. Heath & Co., Chicago; 21 by American Book Co., Chicago; 22 by Eldridge & Brother, Philadelphia; 26 by The Macmillan Co., New York; 16 by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Chicago.

History of the Eclectic Debating and Literary Club.

BY BERNICE WERTENBERGER.

IN 1897 a discussion arose in the Civil Government class in regard to the spoils system. The question was then debated by the Civil Government class. It was seen that much good resulted from debates of this kind, so the entire High School met November 19, 1897, and or-

ganized a club. This club was called the "Laketon High School Debating Club."

Debates were held every two weeks, unless otherwise decided by the club. Officers were elected every six weeks. They consisted of a president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer and a Program committee, consisting of three persons.

Six debates were held during the school term of '97 and '98, the last being held on the last day of school.

The following questions were debated that term:

Resolved:—

That the spoils system is beneficial to the United States.

That cotton-growing, previous to the year 1865, was a detriment to the United States.

That Abraham Lincoln deserves more praise and honor than George Washington.

That arbitration is more beneficial than war.

No more debates were held until the beginning of the next school term. The first debate for the year '98 and '99 was held October 21, 1898, at which meeting it was decided that the club should not only carry on debating, but should also do literary work. The name was then changed from "The Laketon High School Debating Club" to the "Eclectic Debating and Literary Club."

November 13, 1898, a constitution was adopted. All members were compelled to sign and abide by its provisions. During the school term of '98 and '99, twelve programs were given, which consisted of debating and literary work.

The following questions were debated:

Resolved:—

That all persons sending no children to the public schools should be exempt from taxation for those schools.

That more knowledge can be gained by reading than by observation.

That the Phillipines be annexed to the United States.

That the fear of punishment has more influence on the human character than the hope of reward.

That the United States has reached its climax as a nation.

That the district schools be abolished, and the pupils from those schools be conveyed, at public expense, to a graded school located near the center of the township.

That women should be allowed to vote at all public elections in Indiana.

That Pleasant township should support a public library by taxation.

That life should not be taken as a punishment.

That there is more pleasure in pursuit than in possession.

That the negro has more right than the Indian to complain of the white man's treatment.

That immigration to the United States be unrestricted.

The club presented a picture of Abraham Lincoln to the High School as a memorial of the Eclectic Debating and Literary Club for the year 1898-99.

The preparation for these entertainments was made outside of school hours, so that those who have taken part have gained just so much more than the regular school work.

Much good is thought to have been derived from the work done by the club. It has not only been a source of much enjoyment, but also a source of much knowledge.

1812851

The Longfellow Literary Society.

BY JESSE RAGER.

DURING the school term of 1897-98 a number of the pupils of the Laketon High School and eighth grade organized what was known as the "Laketon High School Entertainment Club." This society gave two excellent entertainments during the term; one in the fall and another at the close of school. These entertainments were parts of the entertainment course. The proceeds were used in purchasing a new organ for the school and books for the library.

Soon after the beginning of the school term of 1898-99 the "Eclectic Debating and Literary Club" was organized and it was found that there were yet many pupils in the high school and eighth grade who did not care to join the debating club and therefore the "Longfellow Literary Society" was organized. This society consisted mainly of members of the eighth grade, although there are several members from the preparatory class and high school.

The Longfellow Literary Society, assisted by a few who were not members of the society, gave an entertainment on Feb. 18, 1899. The proceeds of this entertainment were used in purchasing a likeness of Longfellow, which was presented to the Pleasant Township High School March 27, 1899. The picture now hangs in the high school room, where it will remain as a memorial of the society named for him, and as a reminder to all that there is a higher and nobler purpose in life than merely self enjoyment, and that it is our privilege and our duty to be kind and generous and live so that our lives will be a blessing to others as well as to ourselves.

The society holds its meetings every two weeks on Friday afternoon, after recess. Much good training has been received by the members, and it is hoped that the society may continue to be a prosperous institution and a prominent feature of the school.

Athletics.

OUT-DOOR games are encouraged. They give strength and agility to the body and at the same time cultivate strength and alertness of the mind. As a rule the one who is active and enthusiastic in out-door games, is the most eager and enthusiastic student during study hours.

The school grounds comprise more than four acres, with a fine base-ball diamond, and suitable for other out-door games.

FIELD DAY.

Field Day exercises were held April 13. The following is a list of the events, names of winners, and records. The winner of last year's event, with his record, is placed in parenthesis. First place counts five points, second three and third one:

		POINTS.
I.	STANDING BROAD JUMP.	
	1. Roscoe Kircher, 8 ft. 9 in.....	5
	2. Irvin Grisso.....	3
	3. Willie Dunn.....	1
	(Leonard E. Dickey, 9 ft., 9 in.	
II.	RUNNING BROAD JUMP.	
	1. Roscoe Kircher, 15 ft., 9 in.....	5
	2. Jesse Rager.....	3
	3. Irvin Grisso	1
	(Hugh Wells, 15 ft., 9½ in.)	
III.	STANDING HOP, STEP AND JUMP.	
	1. Clyde Horning, 24 ft., 9 in.....	5
	2. Willie Dunn.....	3
	3. Oakley Carver.....	1
	(Hugh Wells, 22 ft., 6 in.)	
IV.	RUNNING HOP, STEP AND JUMP.	
	1. Roscoe Kircher, 36 ft., 2 in.....	5
	2. Clyde Horning.....	3
	1. Willie Dunn.....	1
	(Hugh Wells, 36 ft., 7 in.)	
V.	STANDING HIGH JUMP.	
	1. Roscoe Kircher, 3 ft., 6 in.....	5
	2. Clyde Horning.....	2
	2. Jesse Rager.....	2
	(Hugh Wells, 3 ft., 8 in.)	
VI.	RUNNING HIGH JUMP.	
	1. Roscoe Kircher, 4 ft., 7 in.....	5
	2. Winnie Kircher.....	3
	3. Jesse Rager.....	1
	(Hugh Wells, 4 ft., 9 in.)	

VII. POLE VAULT.

1. Roscoe Kircher, 6 ft., 9 in..... 5
2. Esta Miller..... 3
3. Irvin Grisso..... 1

(Roscoe Kircher, 6 ft.)

VIII. HIGH KICK.

1. Ira Downey, 6 ft., 10 in 5
2. Winnie Kircher..... 3
3. Willie Dunn..... 1

(Charles Mooney, 7 ft., 5½ in.)

IX. ONE HUNDRED YARDS DASH.

1. Roscoe Kircher..... 5
2. Jesse Rager..... 3
3. Clyde Horning..... 1

(Roscoe Kircher.)

The three highest are:

1. Roscoe Kircher..... 35 points.
2. Clyde Horning..... 11 points.
3. Jesse Rager..... 9 points.

One of the pleasant features of the afternoon was a base-ball game with the team from the Roann High School. The Laketon High School not having a regular team was, by mutual consent, assisted by four of the young men about town. The result was 13 to 9 in favor of the Laketon High School. It is hoped that our high school in the future will have enough boys who play base-ball to make a good team.

Alumni.

1883.

(Not Commissioned.)

Rose Funderburg (Lauber), Dayton, Ohio,
Martin Grisso, Monticello, Indiana.
Anna Funderburg, Laketon, Indiana.
W. R. Scott, Laketon, Indiana.

1884.

Hattie Grow (Lutz), Portland, Indiana.
Will Bickle.
Edward Downey, LaFayette, Indiana.
Albert Ward, Irvington, Indiana.
Rie Hetler, Marion, Indiana.
Albert Wertenberger, Laketon, Indiana.
Mary Fulton (Woods), Bolivar, Indiana.

Etnie Milan (Moyer), Laketon, Indiana.
Rachel Ward (Schuler), Converse, Indiana.
Georgia Duncan (King), Adrian, Minnesota.
Vena Lautzenhiser (Smith), Chicago, Illinois.
George F. Ogden, Laketon, Indiana.
Mary Grow (Ream), North Manchester, Ind.

1899.

(Commissioned.)

Grace E. Summerland, Wabash, Indiana.

Commencement.

April 14, 1899.

PROGRAM

Music—(Two selections).....Laketon Orchestra
Invocation.....Rev. Stangle
Violin Solo—"Ervin Waltzes,".....Miss Delcie Berry
Graduating Thesis—"The Utility and Beauty of Trees,".....
.....Miss Grace Ellis Summerland
Vocal Solo—"Old Ocean, Pound,".....Mr. Leonard E. Dickey
Commencement Address—"The Uses of Heroes,".....
.....Dr. U. G. Weatherly, Indiana University
Violin Duet.....Messrs. L. E. Dickey and Hugh Wells
Presentation of Diplomas.....Supt. Charles I. Kerr
Music.....Laketon Orchestra

Class Colors—Red, White and Blue.

Class Motto—"E Pluribus Unum."

The following most welcome telegram was read by Supt. Kerr in his presentation speech: "Commission granted Pleasant Township High School.

"Dr. W. E. Stone, Vice-Pres. Purdue University."

Grammar Department.

HENRY HOOVER, Teacher.

SEVENTH GRADE.

Claud Menefee,	Alice Mobley,	Vernie Anderson,	
Maud Meese.	Jesse Moyer,	Earl Horning,	
Bruce Henry,	Robert Moyer	George Bender,	
Walter Bender,	Millie Fulton,	Grover Thompson,	
Charley Rupert	Harry Knouff.	Cleo Menefee,	
Antha Anderson,	Clarence Roney.		17

SIXTH GRADE.

Earl Butler,	Sadie Moore,	Bessie Henry,	
Gaynelle Mobley,	John Price,	Asa Ireland,	
Lawrence Funderburg	Hollie Agnew,	Charley Kline,	
Alice Martin,	Lillie Grisso,	Ida Miller,	
Ray Meese,	Esta Martin,	Otto Mearing,	
Allen Marshall,	Mary Blocher.	Vernie Dunn.	18

HONOR ROLL—PUPILS NOT TARDY.

Sadie Moore,	Bessie Henry,	Gaynelle Mobley,
Vernie Dunn,	Lawrence Funderburg,	Charlie Kline,
Alice Mobley,	Lillie Grisso,	Ida Miller,
Claud Menefee,	Urnia Anderson,	Jesse Moyer,
Bruce Henry,	Millie Fulton,	Grover Thompson,
Charley Rupert,	Cleo Menefee,	Mary Blocher,
Antha Anderson,	Clarence Roney.	

PUPILS NEITHER TARDY NOR ABSENT.

Sadie Moore,	Lillie Grisso,	Gaynelle Mobley,
	Charley Rupert.	

Number of pupils receiving Reading Circle Diplomas—1.

Field Day of Grades Below the High School.

FIELD-DAY exercises of the grades below the High School were held April 12. The following is a list of the events, names of winners and records. First place counts five points, second three and third one:

I. Standing Broad Jump. POINTS

1. Robert Moyer, 7 ft. 3 in..... 5
2. Urnia Anderson..... 3
3. Earl Horning..... 1

II. Running Broad Jump.

1. Robert Moyer, 13 ft. 3 in..... 5
2. Asa Ireland..... 3
3. Urnia Anderson..... 1

III. Standing Hop, Step and Jump.

1. Robert Moyer, 21 ft. 5 in..... 5
2. Urnia Anderson..... 3
3. Jesse Moyer..... 1

IV. Running Hop, Step and Jump.

1. Robert Moyer, 32 ft. 2 in..... 5
2. Asa Ireland..... 3
3. Arlie Henry..... 1

V. Running High Jump.

1. Berten Henry, 3 ft..... 5
2. Urnia Anderson..... 3
3. Ray Menefee..... 1

VI. Pole Vault.

1. Asa Ireland, 4 ft. 11 in..... 5
2. Urnia Anderson..... 3
3. Ray Meese..... 1

VII. High Kick.

1. Ray Menefee, 6 ft. 1½ in..... 5
2. Urnia Anderson..... 2
3. Berten Henry..... 1

VIII. One Hundred Yards Dash.

1. Earl Horning..... 5
2. Berten Henry..... 3
3. Arlie Henry..... 1

IX. Running 220 Yards.

1. Hollie Agnew..... 5
2. Earl Horning..... 3
3. Walter Bender..... 1

The three highest are:

1. Robert Moyer..... 20 points.
2. Urnia Anderson..... 15 points.
3. Asa Ireland..... 11 points.

Intermediate Department.

NORA RAGER, Teacher.

FIFTH GRADE.

Barbara Blade	Homer Baker,	Jesse Baker,	
Charles Herman,	Edmund Mooney,	Orvil Riner,	
Glenn Rager,	Grace Price,	Alice Stoneburner,	11
Maud Ulrey,	Solomon Blocher.		

FOURTH GRADE

Berten Henry,	Mary Fulton,	Eddie Weaver,	
Marion Ireland,	Elmer Bennett,	Pearl Grisso.	
Mabel Herman,	Tillie Martin,	Robert Fulton,	
Verna Ulsh,	Frank Miller,	Bessie Butler,	
Everett Agnew,	Arnold Wertenberger	Goldie Ward,	
Samuel Blocher,	Inez Ohmart.	Gladys Ogden,	18

THIRD GRADE.

Arlie Henry,	Ralph Mobley,	Mary Moore,	
Mabel Grisso,	Tressie Riner,	Fanny Agnew.	
Fred Baker,	Ray Menefee,	Otto Flack,	
Martha Blocher.			10

HONOR ROLL. Total, 39

Pupils not tardy during the term:

Arlie Henry,	Ralph Mobley,	Mary Moore,	
Mabel Herman,	Fanny Agnew,	Fred Baker,	
Ray Menefee,	Otto Flack.	Frank Miller,	
Robert Fulton,	Everett Agnew,	Homer Baker,	
Charles Herman,	Glenn Rager,	Mamie Ulrey,	
Edmund Mooney,	Jessie Baker,	Barbara Blade,	
Berten Henry,	Mary Fulton,	Elmer Bennett,	
Pearl Grisso,	Gladys Ogden,	Tillie Martin,	
Goldie Ward	Verna Ulsh,	Arnold Wertenberger,	
	Bessie Butler.		

Pupils neither absent nor tardy during the term:

Glenn Rager, Mary Moore,

Number of pupils receiving Reading Circle diplomas, ... 9

Primary Department.

ANNA FUNDERBURG, Teacher

SECOND GRADE.

Russell Ogden,
Etna Wertenberger,
Harry Ulsh,
Vesta Pearson,
Leroy Blocher,
Walter Ogden,
Esta Watson,
Lewis Blade,
Harry Miller,
Vora Henry,
Pearlie Ramey,
Cleo Henry,
Grace Mobley,
John Fulton,
Russell Butler,
Eva Ulrey,
Truman Stoneburner,
Gertrude Johnson,
Freddie Martin,
Frank Price,
Julia Blocher,
Sylvia Martin, 22

FIRST GRADE.

Harry Nagle,
Inez Baker,
Lottie Miller,
Willie Hartsough,
Carl Palmer,
Russell Miller,
Paul Mobley,
Clara Toomire,
Samuel Flack,
Edith Kline. 10

Total, 32

HONOR ROLL.

Pupils not tardy:

Vesta Pearson,
Pearl Ramey,
Walter Ogden,
Fred Martin,
Cleo Henry,
Eva Ulrey,
Paul Mobley,
Harry Nagle,
Edith Kline,
Grace Mobley,
Harry Ulsh,
Frank Price,
Lewis Blade,
Russell Butler,
Leroy Blocher,
Inez Baker,
Samuel Flack,
Lottie Miller,
Etna Wertenberger,
Vora Henry,
Harry Miller,
John Fulton,
Sylvia Martin,
Clara Toomire,
Carl Palmer,
Russell Miller,

Pupils neither tardy nor absent:

Inez Baker.

TOTAL ENROLLMENT, 1898-99.

High School,	50
Eighth Grade.	12
Grammar Department,	35
Intermediate Department,	39
Primary Department,	32
Total,	168
Total last year,	159
Gain	9

Local History Prizes.

TO increase the interest in Local History study in the schools of the township, prizes were offered for the best work. The work for which prizes were offered consisted of two parts of equal importance. The first was a four-hundred-word School History of each district to be written by teacher and pupils or by pupils under direction of teacher. The spelling, composition, etc,, was to be the best that the teacher and pupils could do.

The second part of the work was to be the collecting of facts concerning churches, industries, social life and government from the first settlement in the district up to the present time. This was just as important as the first in competing for the prizes, although some of the teachers did not seem to think so, as they handed in very few facts concerning the history of their districts. Our readers must remember that only the school histories are published and that they count only one-half in the competition for the prizes. If anyone wishes to see the collections of facts that were handed in, he may do so, as they will be kept in the Township Library for reference. The first prize, five dollars' worth of library books, is awarded to District No. 7; the second, three dollars' worth of library books, is awarded to District No. 17; the third, one dollars' worth of library books, to District No. 8.

Next year prizes will be offered on the same plan. The first part to be a four-hundred-word church history of the districts and the second to be the collecting of facts concerning the entire history of the district.

Tjamsville Schools---District No. 13.

Grammar Department.

JOHN I. ALGER, Teacher.

EIGHTH YEAR.

Estella Towey, Abner Stone, Bessie Karns, Jessie Clark, Clyde Rager, Homer Towey, Henry Dixson, Orie Dixson, Gracie Lindsey, James Anderson, Frank Alger, Ocea Guinnup. 12

SEVENTH YEAR.

Laura Bruckart, Eva Ogden, Margaret Stone, Calvin Rhoads, Mary Rager, Howard Ogden, Teddy Ballenger. 7

SIXTH YEAR.

Ruth Phillips, Pearl Dixson, Tina Anderson, Tressie Weaver, Clyde Weaver, Charles Henricks, John Rager. 7

FIFTH YEAR.

Ruth Baldwin, Louisa Rogers, Gracie Dixson, Hugh Alger, Ostie Ohmart, Edith Ohmart, Furn Ohmart, Russell Webber, Eddie Brindle, Lula Cook. 10

HONOR ROLL. Total, 36

Pupils not tardy during the year.

Ruth Baldwin, Pearl Dixson, Tressie Weaver, John Rager, Laura Bruckart, Abner Stone, Henry Dixson, Homer Towey, Esta Towey, Bessie Karns, Charles Henricks, James Anderson, Clyde Rager, Tina Anderson, Ruth Phillips, Hugh Alger, Russell Webber, Gracie Dixson, Louisa Rogers, Mary Rager, Orie Dixson.

Pupils neither tardy nor absent during the year.

Bessie Karns.

Primary Department.

ETTA NELSON, Teacher.

FOURTH YEAR.

Bernice Sewell, Daisy Phillips, David Smalley, Mabel Lindsey, May Baker, Glenn Wertenberger, Dorothy Webber, Ella Bruchart, Estella Hendricks, Charles Dixson. 10

THIRD YEAR.

Harvey Lindsey, Louise Barnet, Edith Rager, Mackie Anderson, Bennie Cloud, Clarence Eckman, Oren Scott, Esta Cook, Hazel Ohmart, Nellie Foraker, Glenn Phillips, George Smalley, Charlie Dixson. 13

SECOND YEAR.

George Frederick, Vena Fodge, Elva Rager, Russell Sheak, Pansie Lake, Carrie Barnett, Bessie Wildeman, Carl Ohmart, Roy Lindsey, Josie Oaks, Fern Sibert. 11

FIRST YEAR.

Lockwood Foraker, Rena Fosnough, Winnie Ohmart, Daniel Thompson, Lola Ward, Helen Lake, Harry Oren. (Died Mar. 19, '99.) 7

Total, 41

Total for school, 77

HONOR ROLL.

Pupils not tardy during the year.

Glenn Wertenberger, Daisy Phillips, Estella Henricks, May Baker, Harvey Lindsey, Edith Rager, Glenn Phillips, Oren Scott, Hazel Ohmart, Esta Cook, Mackie Anderson, Nella Foraker, Charlie Dixson, George Frederick, Vena Fodge, Elva Rager, Russell Sheak, Lockwood Foraker, Winnie Ohmart, Daniel Thompson.

Pupils neither tardy nor absent during the year.

Daisy Phillips, Edith Rager, Elva Rager.

HISTORY OF IJAMSVILLE SCHOOL.

By the Teacher and Pupils.

The first school-house in District No. 13, formerly known as the Dixson School, was a log house built by those who are or have been been scholars or patrons. It was built in the yard where the present one stands. Some of the people who helped to build it are: R. H. Thompson, G. Dixson, John Webber and W. C. Ogden. The teachers who taught in that house are given here:

John Sunday, William Pond, Charles Plummer (part of a term), Levi Karns (finished Mr. Plummer's term), William Mowery.

The next house was a frame building. It was also constructed in the yard of the brick or present house. It was used for some time and then removed just outside the school-yard and is used at present as a dwelling-house, occupied by Edward Riffle. Some of the teachers who taught in that house are:

William Mowery, Charles Ward, Daniel Krisher, Emma Johnson, Israel Penrod, Adam Canedy, Albert Hupply.

The frame building proving too small, a third—the present one—was constructed in the year 1880. The teachers or principals who taught in this house are:

	Terms.		Terms.
E. A. Stoneburner	1	W. R. Scott	2
J. P. Strickler	1	J. W. Kreamer	1
H. W. Case	3	T. H. Hardman	1
Peter Grisso	2	L. M. Neher	1
Sherman White	2	J. I. Alger	3

Disko School---District No. 17.

Grammar Department.

A. L. LUKENS, Teacher.

EIGHTH GRADE.

Ross Shipley, Bruce Beare, June Branegan, Frank Branegan.

SEVENTH GRADE.

Cleo Jontz, Zelma Correll, Mable Neel, George Smith, Charles Gearhart. 5

A.—FIFTH GRADE.

Frank Beare, Jessie Landis, Katie Fleck, Chauncey Gushard, Roy Groninger, Effie Beare, Dottie Shipley, Jesse Hileman, Oren Hawk, Goldie Secore. 10

B.—FIFTH GRADE.

Lloyd Lukens, Birdie Starr, Ray Davenport, Frank Gearhart, Clyde Gearhart. 5

HONOR ROLL. Total, 24

Pupils not tardy during the year.

Ross Shipley, Bruce Beare, June Branegan, Frank Branegan, Cleo Jontz, Zelma Correll, Mabel Neel, George Smith, Charles Gearhart.

Primary Department.

MRS. R. BRANEGAN, Teacher.

FOURTH GRADE.

Dervane Sullivan, Esli Sopher, Ned Hileman, Wilson Carpenter, Earl Carpenter, Washington Nelson, Harry Beare, Sylvia Sopher, Bert Heisleman, Anna Loetz, Lottie Shipley, Charlie Green. 12

THIRD YEAR.

Gladys Branegan, Marie Lukens, Levi Buce, Howard Essig, Opal Essig, Lulu Beare, Earl Sullivan, Artie Carpenter, James Nelson. 9

SECOND YEAR.

Clella Hileman, Janie Moore, Nellie Fleck, Willie Loetz, Lulu Moore, Blanch Gearhart. 6

FIRST YEAR.

Gertrude Hawk, Guy Gearhart, Pearl Brooks, Ray Starr, Lloyd Buce, Willie Hattery. 6

Total, 33

HONOR ROLL. Total for school, 57

Pupils not tardy during the term.

Dervane Sullivan, Charlie green, Esli Sopher, Earl Carpenter, Anna Loetz, Sylvia Sopher, Lottie Shipley, Harry Beare, Artie Carpenter, Earl Sullivan, Gladys Branegan, Marie Lukens, Lulu Beare, Levi Buce, Janie Moore, Lulu Moore, Willie Loetz, Clella Hileman, Nellie Fleck, Pearl Brooks, Ray Starr, Willie Hattery, Lloyd Buce, Wilson Carpenter.

Neither tardy nor absent during the term.

Marie Lukens, Lottie Shipley, Gladys Branegan, Sylvia Sopher, Charlie Green.

HISTORY OF THE DISKO SCHOOL.

BY JUNE BRANEGAN.

Prior to the year 1876, the children of Disko (New Harrisburg) attended the Twin Lake School, one mile east of here. The school-house being built a short distance from the beautiful lakes from which it derived its name, was the rallying place for many a gay skating party, and spelling-schools held there made it a very attractive place for the young people of our town in early years.

In 1876 the first school-house was built in Disko. Twin Lake school-house was vacated, as was also "Hoosier-slide." Benten Essig, at present a well-to-do farmer of this vicinity, was the first teacher in the new building. At this time Nelson G. Hunter, of Wabash, taught a writing-school here.

During the terms taught by Eugene McGinley and G. W. Gunder, a very successful literary and debating society was held. The people of the entire community were greatly interested in the literary work. All the young people willingly prepared the duties assigned them, and this accounts for the grand success that crowned the efforts of the society. The editorial paper alone was of sufficient merit to insure a crowded house.

At the close of Mr. Gardner's school his pupils gave a grand cantata entitled, "Under the Pines," which was highly commendable.

Entertainments, debating societies, singing-schools and reading circles, writing-schools, etc., have made this a meeting place for the young people. For musical talent, in times past, no other district in the township has surpassed this.

Frank Zimmerman was awarded first premium as the best map-drawer in the Indiana contest at the World's Fair, and Charles Nelson also received a medal for the map he drew.

Wabash county being the banner county in the State exhibit at the World's Fair, Disko feels that she can claim her share of the honors, as several who visited the Liberal Art building were convinced that more work from our school was on exhibition there than from any other school in the county.

While most of the pupils have read one-half or more of the library books, Ross Shipley, Albert Beare, Bruce Beare, Frank Branegan and June Branegan have read nearly all but a few volumes. All the "Children's State Reading Circle" books in the library have been read by nearly all the pupils.

The "ciphering matches" at the school the past winter proves that in accuracy and rapidity of work the pupils here have no equals in this part of the county. Among the best are Ross Shipley, Bruce Beare Frank Branegan.

Flora School---District No. 1.

I. B. WARNER, Teacher.

SECOND GRADE.

George Karns, Melvin Metzger, Carrie Creager, Lulu Metzger. 4

THIRD GRADE.

Bertha Miller, Ethel Lehmer, Ethel Harter, Clarence Cook, Charley Metzger, Dannie Ulery, Reatha ButterBaugh, Hollie Warner, Ralph Creager, Dorsey Miller, Lydia Karns, Mary Metzger. 12

FOURTH GRADE.

Jakie Albright, Ruth Miller, Markie Miller, Mary Karns, Elva Karns, Lina Nehr. Sarah Cook. 7

FIFTH GRADE.

Nellie Ulrey, Emma Miller, Irvin Metzger, Fern Stauffer, Amanda Albright, Ida Landis. 6

EIGHTH GRADE.

Francis Miller, Rosy Miller, Pearl Heckathorn, Mattie Creager, Lyman Albright, Chloe Miller, Maud Miller, Charles Nehr, Cassie Miller, Earl Smurr, Rosy Albright, Sylvester Heckathorn, Vesta Landis, Simon Nehr. 14

Total, 43

HONOR ROLL.

Not tardy during the term.

George Karns, Melvin Metzger, Carrie Creager, Ethel Lehmer, Charley Metzger, Clarence Cook, Hollie Warner, Ralph Creager, Dannie Ulrey, Lydia Karns, Dorsey Miller, Reatha Butterbaugh, Mary Metzger, Jakie Albright, Elva Karns, Lina Nehr, Sarah Cook, Ruth Miller, Mary Karns, Nellie Ulrey, Amanda Albright, Emma Miller, Irvin Metzger, Fern Stauffer, Ida Landis, Rosy Miller, Frances Miller, Charles Nehr, Maud Miller, Pearl Heckathorn, Chloe Miller, Simon Nehr, Earl Smurr, Sylvester Heckathorn, Cassie Miller, Lyman Albright, Vesta Landis, Rosy Miller, Lulu Metzger, Mattie Creager.

HISTORY OF DISTRICT NO. 1.

By the Teacher and the Eighth Grade.

The first school held in this district was held during the winter of 1849 and 1850. The school-house was situated very near the place where Mr. Amos Stoneburner's house now stands. It was surrounded by a dense forest. There were no surveyed roads in the district and the only way pupils had to come to school was the winding roads through the woods. The house was a very rude structure built of hewn logs. The roof was made of long, split slab-boards. The windows of the house were about six feet from the floor. They were made by sawing out a log and then placing a long window-sash, with many small glass panes in the opening.

The black-board consisted of three wide boards nailed against two pieces two by four set up against the south end of the school-room. The boards were painted black. The seats for the writing classes were placed around the walls on the north, east and west sides of the house. The south side of the room was left for the teacher. The seats were arranged in a sort of a semi-circle, so as to face the pupils to the south. In a smaller circle sat the smaller pupils. The seats were made of long slabs with wooden pins driven into them for legs. A very high seat sitting in front of a pupil was his writing desk.

The first director of the district was Mr. Joel Ohmart, who now lives a retired life in North Manchester. He hired Mr. John Mikles, of Ohio, to teach the first term of school. This was in the year 1849. He was hired for a term of three months at a salary of $15 per month with board. He boarded with his patrons. This being the first school the pupils were all beginners, so they were all in one class, the "A, B, C class." There were about thirty-six pupils in the school. The next win-

ter the director, Mr. Ohmart, thinking he could teach school, passed an oral examination, which lasted about twenty minutes, and received a certificate to teach. The examination was held by a certain doctor of North Manchester. The patrons were very anxious that Mr. Ohmart should teach the school, as he taught both the German and the English language. The director hired and paid the teachers, drawing the money from the trustee. For the first ten years the teachers received about fifteen or twenty dollars per month, with board. For the first seven or eight years the school was not graded. There were three classes, the A, B, C class, the first spelling class and the reading class. All the classes took arithmetic. When a pupil once took arithmetic he was supposed to work on through without any regard to his class. He would call on the teacher only when he could not do an example. The pupils might be working in all parts of the arithmetic at one time. The first grammar class in the school was taught in 1858 by a teacher from Ohio, Miss Ella Rhodes.

In 1859 the school-house was found to be too far south, and so another was built just across the road from where Mr. Jacob Warner now lives. It was built by Mr. Joel Ohmart, the director. He had been the only director in the district. This house is still standing and is in good condition, but is not used as a school-house. It was a frame building, with many improvements over the old log house. It was ceiled, and had the black-board painted on the front of the house.

Bussard School—District No. 2.

LEOTUS YOUNG, Teacher.

SECOND GRADE.

Clemmie Isley, Sadie Martin, Robbie Leckrone 3

THIRD GRADE.

George Leffel, Blanche Penrod, Wilber Amiss, Lottie Drudge, Estel Penrod, Stella Heeter, Fay Martin, Bessie Leckrone, Lela Martin. 9

FOURTH GRADE.

Samuel Leffel, Thurman Isley, Earl Penrod, Otis Isley, Flora Martin, Pressie Drudge, Tillie Leckrone, James Nelson. 8

SIXTH GRADE.

John Kreamer, Ada Bussard, Nora Penrod. 3

SEVENTH GRADE.

Earl Sailors, Zack Sweazy, Charlie Leffel, Florence Bussard, James Leffel. 5

EIGHTH GRADE.

Leroy Leffel, Jessie Creager. 2

HONOR ROLL. TOTAL, 30

Not tardy during term.

Robbie Leckrone, Wilbur Amis, Samuel Leffel, Nora Penrod, George Leffel, Stella Heeter, James Nelson, Jessie Creager, Leora Leffel.

Not absent.

Earl Sailors, Jessie Creager. Leora Leffel.

Neither tardy nor absent.

Jessie Creager, Leora Leffel.

HISTORY OF DISTRICT NO. 2.

By Teacher and Pupils.

The school house of District No. 2, is located in the middle of the district on the farm of Adam Bussard. It is a brick building built in 1876, but prior to that its place was occupied by a frame built in 1858. Before the districts were arranged as they are now the scholars of this neighborhood attended the school one mile south. That house and the manner in which school was taught seems so odd at the present that a short description will be given. The house was about twenty by twenty-two feet. The seats were saw mill slabs on legs with the flat side up. A shelf at one end was used as a writing table, and shelves all around the room did service for wraps, dinner and books.

The program was the same for the afternoon as the forenoon: Reading, writing, arithmetic and spelling. All kinds of readers were used. After a class had read they went to the writing table and after the teacher had written a copy at the top of the page for each one, he had to write that page out. The teacher made the pens of goose quills and each one had to be re-pointed every day. The ink was made at home. Arithmetics, like the readers, were of all kinds. No class-work was done in arithmetic, each individual worked as fast as he could and would. Most of the school spelled at the same time, standing in a row around the walls.

Mr. Philip Amiss, who is still a resident of the district, taught the last five terms of school in that house, using the above program. He had eighty pupils enrolled and an average for the term of fifty-five. The boys carried in the wood and the girls swept the floor at noon. The boys gratefully continue the practice to this day but the girls have become somewhat negligent. Among the teachers who have done much to bring the school to a high point of efficiency during latter years were A. L. Ward, Sherman White, Alice Cook and T. H. Hardman.

Several literary societies have been conducted by the school and nearly every term has closed by an excellent literary entertainment and a big dinner which attracted people from all directions.

It used to be a favorite sport of the big boys to lock the teacher out on Christmas to compel him to treat. This was usually successful but once the teacher went home and did not come back until the next day. One teacher refused to treat and the boys carried him to the creek and were about to put him through a hole in the ice when he told them that he had candy at the school house. Another one sent the boys to a farmer to get two bushels of apples but he failed to pay for them.

South Pleasant School—District No. 3.

EDNA H. EBBINGHOUSE, Teacher.

FIRST GRADE.

Burly Aughinbaugh, Cecil Hill, Irvie Way. 3

THIRD GRADE.

Johnny Bishop, Jean Way, John McCrary, Sam Reed, Orval Gamble. 5

FOURTH GRADE.

Ira Aughinbaugh, Ralph Hively, Evert Aughinbaugh, Otto Daub, Alfred Rager, Albert Olinger, Esty Reed. 7

FIFTH GRADE.

Charles Hower, Laura Brown, Robert Dillman, Bert Way. 4

SIXTH GRADE.

Chester Olinger, Josie Way, Ross Gamble, Wilfred Oldfather, Rosa Gamble. 5

Total, 24

HONOR ROLL.

Not Tardy.

Irvie Way, Orval Gamble, John McCrary, Jean Way, Sam Reed, Ira Aughinbaugh, Alfred Rager, Evert Aughinbaugh, Esty Reed, Charles Hower, Laura Brown, Robert Dillman, Bert Way, Rosa Gamble, Ross Gamble, Josie Way.

Not Absent.—None.

Graduates.

Titus Hill, Della Hill, Charley Olinger, Mable Leffel, Myrtle Oldfather, Grace Hower, Lulu Gamble.

HISTORY OF DISTRICT No. 3.

By the Teacher and Pupils.

The South Pleasant School is in the northwestern part of the township as well as of the county, it being only one mile south of the Kosciusko county line and three miles east from the Fulton county line.

The first building was a log one, which was built on one-fourth of an acre of ground which had been purchased in 1840 from a man named Shellenbarger. Each seat in this building would accommodate four scholars. The books used were all elementary.

This log building stood till about 1857, when it was replaced by a frame building which measured only 16x18 feet. In this frame building the seats were not arranged as they are at the present time, but were placed all around the wall. At that time they had very large schools, as many as sixty or seventy scholars, twenty or thirty pupils being in one spelling class.

In 1878 another quarter of an acre of ground was purchased from Will Platter, making the amount of school ground one-half acre.

In the following year, 1879, the present brick building was erected. This building measures 24x36 feet and has sufficient seating room for fifty-three pupils.

At one time there was a school one mile south of this, but it was afterwards stopped because it brought three school houses within two districts. The building was a frame one with rudely constructed desks and removable seats or benches. The building now forms a part of a residence.

The teachers who have taught in this district are: Lewis Musselman, William Haywood, William Shaw, Dan Hulbert, Manda Thompson, J. Schuler, Lew Signs, Jim Amons, Mable Harter, John Carrell, John Shellenbarger, Sol. Boyer, Jacob Shroll, Peter Sigus, Ella Cowgill, Nelson Miller, Manda Strauss, Ance Ferree, Tom Nelson, Alice Bolin, Lucy Shipley, George Ogden, Anna Greer, Alice Cook, Mort Grisso Jen Wheeler, Ike Grisso, Rosa Keesey, Hattie Weesner, Anna Keesey, Allie Miller, Leotus Young, Elmer Frantz, J. W. Warvel, Edna H, Ebbinghouse.

West Pleasant School—District No. 4.

W. H. EBBINGHOUSE, Teacher.

FIRST YEAR.

Lloyd Flitcraft, Ottie Brooks, Freddy Baker, 3

SECOND YEAR.

Bessie Drudge, Ray Drudge, Elva Flitcraft, Spergie Bechtlehimer, Jonas Floor, Lumla Myers. 6

FOURTH YEAR.

Nora Clinker, Ralph Floor, Elva Myers, Clarence Brill, Alvin Clinker, Bycie Clinker, Dorcie Clinker. 7

FIFTH YEAR.

Blanch Kroft, Noble Myers, Sarah Baumgardner, Lulu Drudge, Otho Hill, Courtie Weller, Ross King, Millie Lamar, Harrison Perry, Arthur Drudy. 10

SEVENTH YEAR.

Sidney Dillman, Elsie Drudge, Levi Hill, Clarence Drudge, Grace King. 5

HONOR ROLL. Total, 24

Not tardy during term.

Sidney Dilman, Levi Hill, Blanch Kroft, Noble Myers, Clarence Brill, Dorcie Clinker, Jonas Floor, Millie Lamar, Sarah Baumgardner, Harrison Perry, Lulu Drudge, Courtie Weller, Alvin Clinker, Ray Drudge, Lumla Myers, Otho Hill, Nora Clinker, Elva Myers, Ralph Floor, Bicie Clinker, Elva Flitcraft, Lloyd Flitcraft.

Neither tardy nor absent.

Otho Hill, Courtie Weller, Elva Myers.

HISTORY OF DISTRICT NO. 4.

By the Teacher and Pupils.

The first school in the district was held in what was known as the Elliott house. This house was so called because it was built by Mr. Elliott for a dwelling house. But he soon moved away, and then it was taken for school purposes in 1844. It was fitted up for school in some-

what of a primitive style. The seats or benches were made of slabs split roughly out of logs, with pins put in the slabs for legs. Then there were holes bored in the walls in which pins were put, and then some of those slabs were put on the pins, which formed the writing desks. There was no iron used in the construction of this building, for the hinges and the latch for the door were made of wood and the roof was fastened on with poles. There were only two or three terms taught here, and they were taught by Elijah Bolin. This house was located three-quarters of a mile south of our present school-house.

The second school-house was located one-half mile northwest of the Elliott house. It was built in 1846 or '47, and known as "Round-log" school-house. This house was built by the people of the district and for a school-house. It was also a log house, and was furnished with the same kind of fixtures as the Elliott house. This house was 18x22 feet. School began in it in the winter of 1847, with David Thompson as teacher, who received a salary of $12 per month for a term of only two months.

In 1850 a number of the people in the northeastern part of the district thought this school too unhandy, and they built a school-house known as the Red school-house. It was built on the same plan and about the same size as the "Round-log" house. It was located one and three-fourth miles east of the "Round-log" school-house, or one mile north of our present school-house. The Red school house only stood about three years until it was burned down; then the pupils again went to their former school until 1860, when the house became unfit for use. Then they built the fourth school-house, which was just across the road north from our present house. It was a frame building and was the first one the township helped build in the district. It was known as the Nagle school.

There being at this time no other school near, and the country being more thickly settled, caused this school to be very large, having at one time about eighty pupils enrolled. It required two teachers, who were John B. Shirley and his brother.

This house was used until 1880. Then there was a brick school-house built on the site of our present school, but because of poor workmanship this house only stood for four years, when it became unfit for use. In 1884 it was torn down and rebuilt with a number of changes in the structure—this making six school houses that have been used in the district in the last fifty five years.

Twin Lake School—District No. 5.

PETER GRISSO, Teacher

SEVENTH YEAR.

Glen Ferree, Walter Figert, Jesse McColley, Wilbert Figert, James Craig, Beesie Craven. 6

FIFTH YEAR.

Dollie McColley, Pearl Ramey, Dessie Ramey, Chester Craven, Gus Figert, Earl Ramey, Edward Yarian, John Yarian. 8

THIRD YEAR.

Ruth Ohms, Ray Figert, Hazel Larew, Ivy McColley, Mab l Larew. 5

SECOND YEAR.

Tressie Figert, Tressie Ohms, Horace Larew, Emma Larew, Emerson McColley, Bennie Craven, Mat Baker, Luke Baker. 8

HONOR ROLL. Total, 27

Pupils not tardy during the term.

Ruth Ohms, Tressie Ohms, Tressie Figert, Ruel Ohms, Gus Figert, Dessie Ramey.

Neither tardy nor absent during the term.

Ruth Ohms Tressie Figert, Tressie Ohms, Ray Figert, Ruel Ohms, Gus Figert, Dessie Ramey.

HISTORY OF DISTRICT NO 5.

Written by Teacher and Pupils.

This school is known as the Twin Lake School. The first school building in this neighborhood was built on the old Lukens farm. From there it was moved north about one-half mile, where the same building stands at the present time and is used as a barn by John Ohms.

This school was organized some time in the forty's. In the year 1849 a frame house was constructed on the northwest corner of John Seipbord's farm, one mile north of the present location. The school was largely attended in this building. Miss Bowers taught a summer term the same year the house was built and Mr. Smith the following winter term. Samuel Noftzger, Ancel Ferree, Benton Essig and D. U. Funderburg were teachers at this place.

The people of the district needed a new house. A brick building was constructed on the southeast corner of the Ferree farm in 1881, where it

stands at present. At this place Phronia (Lukens) Branegan was the first teacher. Others who have taught here are: George Ogden, Lincoln Lukens, Mary Ferree, Nora (Shipley) Kerr, Etta Nelson, Sarah King and Peter Grisso.

The Twin Lake school house on Seiphord's corner was considered a public place. The U. B. church people held their services and Sunday school here until 1873, when they built a church house one-half mile east of this place, known as the Twin Lake Church.

The young people of the vicinity used to meet at the old Twin Lake school house to have singings and spelling matches. Many evenings were spent in a good social manner, which will live long in the memories of those who lived in the community.

Acme School—District No. 6.

EMMA V. FRANTZ, Teacher.

FIRST GRADE.

Alvah Butterbaugh, Perry Cripe. 2

THIRD GRADE.

Walter Boyer, Albert Cupp, Dannie Cripe, Lydia Cripe. 4

FIFTH GRADE.

Fern Brookins, Jesse Metzger, Iva Cupp, Alma Leckron, John Brookins, Edith Miller, Anna Boyer. 7

SEVENTH GRADE.

Mary Boyer, Jakie Shelmadine, Ora Cripe, Roy Brookins. 4

EIGHTH GRADE.

Edna Cripe, Esta Butterbaugh, Inez Brookins, Gorman Ohmart, Eva Butterbaugh, Calvin Boyer, Minnie Brookins, Roy Miller. 8

Total, 25

HONOR ROLL.

Pupils not tardy:

Alvah Butterbaugh, Perry Cripe, Walter Boyer, Albert Cupp, Dannie Cripe, Jesse Metzger, Fern Brookins, Iva Cupp, Anna Boyer, Edith Miller, Mary Boyer, Jakie Shelmadine, Roy Brookins, Ora Cripe, Inez Brookins, Roy Miller, Gorman Ohmart, Esta Butterbaugh, Eva Butterbaugh, Minnie Brookins, Calvin Boyer.

Pupils neither tardy nor absent:

Fern Brookins, Anna Boyer, Iva Cupp.

Graduates.

Alice King, Bertha Miller, Ida Miller, Sarah King, Elmer Frantz, Emma Frantz, Walter Hardman, Sarah Cripe, Theron Butterbaugh, Edna Cripe.

HISTORY OF SCHOOL NO. 6.

By the Teacher and Eighth Grade.

This district was at first a part of District No. 7. As time progressed and the community grew larger it became necessary to divide the district. This division took place about 1857. The southern division was called District No. 6. A school-house was built immediately after the division. It was placed a mile south of the first one.

This was a frame building; the walls were ceiled; a portion of the south wall was painted black for a black-board. The desks were rude, but something on the plan of the double seats found at present in some of the country school-houses.

By this time the people began to see the necessity of teaching geography, history and grammar. The pupils were not compelled to study these subjects.

As time passed and the number of pupils increased, this old school-house no longer met the demands. It was replaced by a new brick building in 1875, which still serves the purpose for which it was built, though much worse for the wear. The walls are plastered. It has old-fashioned double seats, defaced by the school-boy's jack-knife.

This school-house never had any name except No. 6, until Mr. R. L. Amber taught the school. He gave it the name of "Acme." It has been known by that name ever since.

A reading circle was organized by the eighth grade with the help of the teacher, May Shanacy, in October, 1889. It was called "Hawthorne-Cary Reading Circle." The society met every Thursday evening at the homes of the several members. The purpose of its organization was to read some works of the best authors and to learn parliamentary rules. "Lucile," Hawthorne's "Twice Told Tales," "Clovernook," "Lady of the Lake" and "Talisman" were some of the books read. The circle grew until it numbered nineteen members.

The society had been in progress several years when it developed into a literary society and debating club called "Aurora Literary Society."

This society met at the school house each Friday evening. The members numbered from fifteen to twenty-five.

The older members of the organization dropped out and went to other fields of labor. The younger ones failed to keep it in progress, so it finally ceased to exist, although its influence will be felt many years hence.

Butterbaugh School—District No. 7.

SHERMAN WHITE, Teacher.

FIRST YEAR.

Lee White. 1

SECOND YEAR.

Mary Frantz, Josie Mearing. 2

FOURTH YEAR.

Walter Ohmart, Charles Delauter, Lester Mearing, Ople White, Merle Tryon, Roxie Tryon, Pearl Blocher. 7

SEVENTH YEAR.

Fanny Ohmart, Arthur Delauter, Schuyler Schwenk, Allen Ohmart Noah Blocher, Clarence Mearing. 6

HONOR ROLL. Total, 16

Pupils not tardy during the year.

Allen Ohmart, Walter Ohmart, Ople White, Clarence Mearing, Mary Frantz, Lee White.

Pupils not absent.

Mary Frantz, Ople White, Merle Tryon.

Pupils neither absent nor tardy during the term:

Mary Frantz, Ople White.

Graduate.

Irvin Grisso.

HISTORY OF DISTRICT NO. 7.

By Arthur Delauter, Schuyler Schwenk and Fanny Ohmart.

The first school was taught in 1842-3 by Kitty Ann Humerichouse in a log school house on the Jacob Bussard farm, one mile north of the present school building. She began school without a stove. A fire was built in the woods. The pupils would stand about the fire to study their lessons and then go in to recite. After the weather got too cold she took her school to Jacob Bussard's house until they got a stove. A writing desk was made on wooden pins arranged along the side of the wall. Slabs with wooden pins for legs served for seats. Their books were the Elementary speller, the New Testament and "Old Pike's" arithmetic. The ink was made from maple bark and copperas. Goose quills were used for pens. School was held in this house for about twenty years. The teacher's salaries were from $12.25 to $22.50.

In 1859 a frame building, erected on the site of the present building, took the place of the log house. Hewed logs with wooden pins for legs were their first seats. They afterwards got double desks. Levi Karns taught the first school in this house. The first blackboard was made of painted boards and attached to a movable frame. Later the painted boards were nailed to the wall. The writing desk was made fast to the wall and extended the entire length of the room. They had some wall maps, an old-fashioned globe and Webb's dissected wood chart. The pupils studied spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, language, grammar and geography. During one term that Daniel Smith taught the stove was held together by an old "long-link" chain. In 1870-71, because of some trouble with the teacher, the school was divided, part of the pupils going to D. S. T. Butterbaugh's wash house, where they were taught by a Mr. Leach.

The present brick structure is a comfortable one built in 1873. It is provided with many maps and charts and a set of geometrical blocks. There are shades to the windows, some pictures on the walls and quite a library of useful books. We think it is a very pleasant place and a great improvement over the old school house of the earlier days. The subjects now taught are spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, language, grammar, history, physiology, scientific temperance, geography and music. Our school has grown from its rude beginning in the log house, with very poor means of teaching, to its presents state of useful means and usefulness.

List of Teachers School District No. 7.

Log School House.

1842–3	Kittie Ann Humerichouse,	1848–9	Abraham Frantz,
1843–4	Patience Teal,	1849–50	W. B. Walker,
1844–5	Lydia Kroft,	1850–51	Hulda Herendeen,
1845–6	T. T. Tucker,	1851–2	Abi Cowgill,
1846–7	Tanta Ford	1852–3	N. C. Cowgill,
1847–8	David Black,	1853–4	P. M. Amiss.

Frame School House.

1859–60	Levi Karns,	1866–7	James Cresse,
1860–1	H. L. Groninger, D. S. T. Butterbaugh,	1867–8	Jennie Long,
		1868–9	N. B. Naber,
1861–2	Darius Lautzenhiser,	1869–70	A. G. Ebbinghouse,
1862–3	John Shafer,	1870–1	Isaac Arnold, Mr. Leach,
1863–4	J. E. Harter,		
1864–5	Adaline Rodabaugh,	1871–2	Daniel Smith,
1865–6	Daniel Wertenberger,	1872–3	Daniel Smith.

Brick School House.

1873–4	A. G. Ebbinghouse,	1886–7	C. M. Brown,
1874–5	Albert Amiss,	1887–8	C. M. Brown,
1875–6	Eli Ohmart,	1888–9	A. L. Ward,
1876–7	Albert Humke,	1889–90	C. M. Brown,
1877–8	Mary Ferree,	1890–1	Bertha I. Miller,
1878–9	E. A. Ebbinghouse,	1891–2	M. V. Grisso,
1879–80	W. S. Dormer,	1892–3	Sherman White,
1880–1	W. W. Ferree,	1893–4	Etta Nelson,
1881–2	May Schannessey,	1894–5	Nora Rager,
1882–3	May Schannessey,	1895–6	J. W. Warvel,
1883–4	May Schannessey,	1896–7	Peter Grisso,
1884–5	May Schannessey,	1897–8	T. H. Hardman,
1885–6	E. A. Stoneburner,	1898–9	Sherman White.

Independence School—District No. 8.

LEONARD E. DICKEY, Teacher.

SECOND GRADE

Walter Humke, Virgil Hitchens. 2

FOURTH GRADE.

Clyde Kroft, Francis Kroft. 2

EIFTH GRADE.

Homer Humke, Oscar Kroft, Macy Grisso, Donald Humke. 4

SIXTH GRADE.

Tressie Rager, Cloyd Pottenger, Lora Dickey, Walter Leffel. 4

SEVENTH GRADE.

Trudie Pottenger. 1

HONOR ROLL. TOTAL, 13

Not tardy during term.

Oscar Kroft, Walter Leffel, Lora Dickey, Macy Grisso, Tressie Rager.

Neither tardy nor absent.

Oscar Kroft.

HISTORY OF DISTRICT NO 8.

By Trudie Pottenger, Assisted by other Grades.

The first school house was built some time between 1830-40. Several families had moved into the community. They saw the great necessity of education so they decided to build a school house. It was built of logs, had two windows on each side and a door at the south end. The pupils all sat around the wall facing it. The seats were made of rough boards and had no backs. Their desk was a board fastened to the wall. The house was not plastered. Scholars under ten years had no books except a speller. Older ones studied reading, writing and ciphering. The educators thought these studies were all that were necessary. As their minds gradually developed they saw the necessity of a wider field of knowledge. The school gradually grew until it was too large for the old house. On account of the smallness of the house and its poor sanitary arrangements they decided to build a new one.

The second school house was built about 1853. It was a frame house. The seats were home-made and were large enough for four. In front was a rostrum. The blackboard was all in front. They had a bench in front of the rostrum and the class sat on that to recite. The house became unsafe and they built a new one. Mr. David Kroft now uses the old house for a shop.

The third house was built in 1881-82. This house was located about a quarter of a mile west of the old one. They had a very peculiar time getting the ground. Mr. Kitt owned the land and he would not sell it. One evening some of the neighbors got him drunk and then bought the land of him while he was under "the influence." This was one of the very few cases in which alcohol proved to be a benefit to the public, but it was a loss to the user, as it always is. Mr. Tobias Gushard, who was then trustee, bought the brick of Mr. George Leffel. This house has four windows on each side and a door at the north end. It is the largest country school house in the township.

These changes did not take place suddenly. That is not the way history develops. It has been a gradual, constant development which is still in progress. One good way to see how marked the change has been is to visit the first school house, which is still standing, and the new.

Antioch School—District No. 10.

DANIEL F. REAHARD, Teacher.

FIRST GRADE

Dow Bush, Harry Rager, Millie Karn, Blanch Reahard, Effie Shillinger. 5

SECOND GRADE.

Noah Reahard, Grace Bush, Eldon Rager, Jerry Karn, Stella Kline, Charley Morgan, Lizzie Hoover. 7

FIFTH GRADE.

Sylvester Linninger, Dayton Hoover, Russell Reahard, Chesmer Overcash. 4

SIXTH GRADE.

Mabel Kline, Etta Reahard, Zula Bush, Hoyte Summerland, Roy Wertenberger, Charley Watkins, Clayton Hoover. 7

EIGHTH GRADE.

John Reahard, John Watkins, Pearl Kline. 3

Total, 26

HONOR ROLL.

Pupils not tardy during the year.

Grace Bush, Roy Wertenberger, Zula Bush, Dow Bush, Noah Reahard, Charley Watkins, John Watkins.

Pupils not absent.

Grace Bush, Blanche Reahard, Sylvester Linninger, Charley Morgan.

Neither tardy nor absent.

Grace Bush.

HISTORY OF DISTRICT NO. 10.

Written by Teacher and Pupils.

When the first white settler came to this neighborhood there was still a small band of Indians living on the bank of Eel river, but they were gone in a few years.

The settlers came about 1839 or 1840. Among them were Jacob Rantz, Mr. Slegial, Mr. Cassleman, Daniel Rantz and Elias Hoover.

Mr. Slegial was a potter. His shop was a quarter of a mile west of where the school house now stands.

There have been two sawmills in this district. The first, built by Weaver & Smith in 1876, was on the Berger farm. The second, built by George Royer in 1884, was on the Reahard farm.

In 1857 Alex. Hall put up a blacksmith shop on the corner of the farm now owned by Mrs. Watkins. Across the road was a wagon shop owned by D. B. Wental, who was nicknamed Dan Bad Wagonmaker. He furnished the farmers with wagons, plows, harrows and anything else they needed on the farm. Later the same building was used as a store. Now it is used for a stable and belongs to Mr. Ogden.

In 1848 the people, feeling the need of better school privileges, joined together and built what was then known as the Eel River College. It was situated about a mile and a quarter south of the present building and was entirely surrounded by woods. It was built, as were all the dwellings, of logs and was eighteen feet wide, twenty-two feet long and eight feet high. The seats were slabs, and boards laid on pins that were driven in the wall served as desks for the large pupils. The children sat on backless benches near the stove. The teacher, or master, as he was called, received about $12 or $15 a month, for which he was expected to teach reading, writing, spelling and to flog the boys. Size was one of the requirements of a good teacher then.

In about 1860 a plank building was put up on the present school ground. It was furnished about the same as the first. Ten years later a frame house was built. It was furnished with more comfortable seats. It was in use until 1883, when the present building was put up.

There has been Sunday school at the school house every year since 1884 and church every month since 1894. A comparison of these four school buildings will give us an idea of the progress we have made.

Henpeck School—District No. 15.

CHARLES M. URSCHEL, Teacher.

FIRST GRADE.

Clo Watts, Lee Frederick, Edna Ball, Esta Baker, Iva Grossnickle. 5

SECOND GRADE.

Homer Baker, Cleo Long, Walter Reahard, Walter Hetler. 4

THIRD GRADE.

Ray Grossnickle, Pearl Snoke, Gusta Goehler, Bertha Sailors, Willie Baker, Lulu Eckman, Fred Hogmire, May Baker, Carl Hetler, Mary Sailors. 10

FIFTH GRADE.

Eddie Baker, Georgia Ball, Clarence Goehler, Byron Kelley, Linc Baer, Lettie Long, Roy Brindle. 7

SEVENTH GRADE.

Roy Watts, Lulu Hetler, Eddie Goehler, Jessie Welker, Otto Hendricks, Blanche Long. 6

EIGHTH GRADE.

Philip Goehler, Pearl Baker, George Baker, Calla Goehler, Irvin Grossnickle, Georgia Hetler, Earl Watts, Grace Grossnickle, Orrin Harnish, Albert Baker. 10

Total, 42

HONOR ROLL.

Neither tardy nor absent during the term.

Linc Baer, Clo Watts, Ray Grossnickle, Iva Grossnickle, Homer Baker.

Graduate.

Albert Baker, 1898.

HISTORY OF DISTRICT NO. 15.

By the Teacher and Pupils.

District No. 15 is located in the southeast corner of Pleasant township. It also includes a part of Paw Paw on the south and Chester on the east.

The first settler was Mr. George Krichbaum, who settled in Chester township in 1838. He cast his first ballot at North Manchester, then only a place of but three houses. There were at that time but seven ballots cast. Among the other settlers at about this time were Mr. Rager, Mr. Brindle and Mr. Watts.

Where to-day we have fine farms and pleasant homes were in early days covered with swamps and forests. There is a large ditch running through the district which drains the land. The first roads were corduroy and in muddy weather were hardly passable. Since that time the roads have been improved, and to-day we have the Wabash and Manchester road extending north and south through the center of the district.

The first school-house, built of logs, was erected about 1851, and was known as the Eckman school. It was situated one mile north of PawPaw township and across the road from Chester. The first teacher was Mr. W. S. West, who taught here in 1851-52. This house was replaced by a more substantial frame building some years later, the first teacher being Mr. John Andrews, now living in Chicago. This house was abandoned in 1882. In the same year (1882) a brick school house was erected one-half mile south of the former, the first teacher being Mr. P. B. Pashong, who is now an undertaker in Des Moines, Iowa.

The social life of the people in early days was vastly different from that of to-day. Their main pleasures consisted of hunting, corn-husking, rag-sewing, etc. Their nearest neighbors were nearly a mile apart, and the nearest market was Wabash. Their houses were built of logs, and frequent visitors were the mosquitoes from the numerous swamps in the district. Their food consisted of corn and rye bread made from coarse hand-ground corn and rye.

In 1873 there was a Debating society organized in the school-house by the older people of the district. Later this was supplemented by literary work by the pupils, and it is to this society that the school owes its present name of "Henpeck." The object of the society was to advance the oratorical powers of the neighborhood. There is no literary here at present.

List of Teachers School District No. 15.

1851–52	W. S. West,	1888–89	Georgia Duncan,
18—	John Andrews,	1889–90	Edna Hunter,
1882–83	P. B. Pashong,	1880–92	Peter Grisso,
1883–84	William Barnett,	1892–96	John Alger,
1884–85	Charley Brown,	1896–97	William Scott,
1885–87	Peter Grisso,	1897–98	Henry Hoover,
1887–88	E. A. Stoneburner,	1898–99	Charles M. Urschel.

Berry School—District No. 16.

CHAS. O. DICKEY, Teacher.

SECOND YEAR.

Fern Sibert, Goldie Shoup, Walter Berry, Cecil Weaver. 4

FOURTH YEAR.

Ruth Barnhart, Ethel Moyer, Howard Barnhart, Verrel Alexander. 4

SIXTH YEAR.

Maud Brown, Maggie Brown, Mary Cunningham. 3

SEVENTH YEAR.

Nellie Day, Eliza Hall, Frank Cunningham. 3

14

HONOR ROLL.

Pupils not tardy during the year.

Goldie Shoup, Ethel Moyer, Ruth Barnhart, Eliza Hall, Verrel Alexander, Walter Berry, Nellie Day.

Neither tardy nor absent during the year.

Ethel Moyer.

HISTORY OF DISTRICT No. 16.

BY NELLIE DAY, ELIZA HALL AND FRANK CUNNINGHAM.

Since history is the story of the growth of the people from the lowest stage of civilization to the highest stage that we may be able to reach, we will try to trace the growth of our school in a similar way.

Our parents and some of our grand-parents went to what was then called the Garrison school, which was several miles from the present

school house. After walking to and from school each day they had to do a great deal of work at home. This privilege, although it scarcely seems a privilege to us, only lasted a few months of each year.

After a time there were more boys and girls in the neighborhood. The people saw the great need of education, which caused them to build a school house in the district in 1867. It was a very rude structure about the size of the present one. There ware twenty pupils the first year.

In 1871–72 the school consisted of thirty boys and no girls. Two teachers were employed to teach the boys and "keep them from whispering to the girls(?)." The principal studies were "readin', writin' and figgerin'." The teacher refused to treat at Christmas and the boys locked him out of the school house. He was obliged to do without his hat and coat for two weeks, which was the length of the vacation.

In the meantime this school house was becoming very unsafe and was cold during the severe winter. Part of the material was used in building a dwelling house which stands near the school house. A comfortable brick building now takes the place of the old one.

We now have in the place of the old studies arithmetic, physiology, grammar, orthography, history, geography and music. Instead of the old maxim "No lickin', no larnin'" the one "Do right because it is right." We do not think the only great importance of school life is to prepare us for the future, but it is a part of our real life and we wish to make it as pleasant as we can.

List of Teachers District No. 16.

1867–68	G. W. Berry,	1882–83	E. A. Stoneburner,
1868–69	Ham Keithler,	1883–84	Peter Grisso,
1869–70	Nervie Wheeler,	1884–85	E. A. Stoneburner,
1870–71	Charles Lukens,	1885–86	W. P. Barnett,
1871–72	R. A. Gilbert,	1886–87	E. A. Stoneburner,
	J. E. Ramey,	1887–88	Alice M. Kidd,
1872–73	J. E. Ramey,	1888–89	E. A. Stoneburner,
1873–74	J. C. F. DeArmond,	1889–90	Lorena Adams,
1874–75	George H. Gray,	1890–91	Alice King,
1875–76	Bertha M. Green,	1891–92	W. H. Ebbinghouse,
1876–77	D. U. Funderburg,	1892–93	W. H. Ebbinghouse,
	C. W. McFarland,	1893–94	W. R. Scott,
1877–78	Benton Essig,	1894–95	W. R. Scott,
1878–79	W. W. Ferree,	1895–96	Sherman White,
1879–80	Flora Miller,	1896–97	D. F. Reahard,
1880–81	Elva Bower,	1897–98	W. R. Scott,
1881–82	E. F. Miller.	1898–99	Charles O. Dickey.

Total Enrollment for Township, 1898-9.

Laketon—	District No. 12	168
Ijamsville—	District No. 13	77
Disko—	District No. 17	57
	District No. 1	43
	District No. 2	30
	District No. 3	23
	District No. 4	24
	District No. 5	27
	District No. 6	25
	District No. 7	16
	District No. 8	13
	District No. 10	26
	District No. 15	42
	District No. 16	14
Total		585

Common School Graduates.

Thomas Hardman.
Jerome Scott. (?)

Eli Oren.
Luella P. Keagle.
Katie Thompson.
Mabel Alice Keagle.
Sam Keller.
J. W. Kreamer.
Chas. W. Thompson.

Kate Reed.
Lizzie Garrison.
Hattie B. Shearer.

Dayton Warner.
Sarah King.
Elmer Frantz.
Emma Frantz,

E. P. Woodring.
Chas. Olinger.
Titus M. Hill.
Etta Nelson.

Lewis D. Elburn.

Daniel Reahard.
F. J. Zimmerman.
Ulysses Jenks.

1886.

Rolland D Hardman. (?)
Mabel Keagle.

1888.

Bertie Warren.
Alice King.
Bertha I. Miller.
Ida Bonewitz. (?)
Maud Shipley.
Edna Hunter.

1889.

Nora Shipley.
Ona Palmer.
Wm. Ebbinghouse.

1890.

Mary Tompson.
Rose Reed.
Bruce Sampson.

1891.

Reuben Smith.
Leotus Young.
Chas. Wertenberger,

1893.

Layman Downey.

1894.

Bessie Keagle.
Laura Baker.
Ora Strauss.

1895.

Bertha Dunn.
Della Hill.
Mabel Leffel.
Nettie Palmer.
May Smoke.
Maud Bonewitz.
Perry Ferry.
Charles Gerlach.
Ancel Likens.
Myrtle Smoke.
George W. Kline.

1896.

Carrie Grisso.
Dayton Albright.
Chas. H. Nelson.
Myrtle Oldfather.
Effie Smith.
Stella Stofer.
Hugh Wells.
Albert G. Beare.
Charles Bender.
Orrill M. Day.
Clara Kline.
Iona Ogden.
Florence Reahard.
Howard Rager.
George Ulrey.
Bernice Wertenberger.
Roy Guinnup.

1897.

Ella Dunn.
Irvin Grisso.
Grace Hower.
Edith Kline.
Perry Keller.
Mary E. Neher.
Sarah A. Neher.
Jesse Rager.
Jessie Ramp.
Ida Smoke.
Julia Guinnup.
Clara Anderson.
Trula Wertenberger.
Ethel Dickey.
Lulu Gamble.
Jessie Hetler.
Clyde Horning.
Mittie Miller.
Eva McClish.
Itha Onstott.
Pearl Palmer.
Anna Rager.
Laura Smoke.
Charles Warner.
Mamie Bender.

1898.

Winnie Palmer.
Ross Whitaker.
Phebe C. Miller.
Edna Cripe.
Maud Miller.
Charles Mooney.
Oakley Carver.
Albert Baker.
John Lesh.

Spring Examination—1899.

Ross Shipley.
John E. Miller.
John Wertenberger.
Tressa Frantz.
Frank Branegan.
C. E. Neher.
Minnie Brookins.
Winnie Kircher.
Willie Dunn.
Roscoe Kircher.

The Utility and Beauty of Trees.

GRADUATING THESIS OF GRACE E. SUMMERLAND.

WHAT DO WE PLANT?

WHAT do we plant when we plant the tree?
We plant the ship which will cross the sea,
We plant the masts to carry the sails,
We plant the plank to withstand the gales,
The keel, the keelson, and beam and knee—
We plant the ship when we plant the tree.

What do we plant when we plant the tree?
We plant the houses for you and me;
We plant the rafters, the shingles, the floors,
We plant the studding, the laths, the doors,
The beam and siding, all parts that be—
We plant the house when we plant the tree.

What do we plant when we plant the tree?
A thousand things that we daily see;
We plant the spire that out-towers the crag,
We plant the staff for our country's flag,
We plant the shade from the hot sun free—
We plant all these when we plant the tree,

—HENRY ABBEY.

How few of us realize the truth of this little poem by Henry Abbey. Doubtless everyone admires the trees in their various styles of beauty, yet not many have ever thought of their true use and beauty. Few of us are able to say as Emerson has said, "I do not count the hours I spend in wandering by the sea, the forest is my loyal friend, a delphic friend to me."

The popular sentiment of to-day does not agree with this beautiful thought, because the majority of people think that trees are of little value, except to be felled and made into lumber, and this lumber in its turn, to be made into houses, barns, bridges, railroad building and many other things. Everyone is well aware of the fact that we use enormous quantities of wood, not only for building purposes but for manufacturing as well, and no small amount is used for fuel alone; but since we use the forests, we should do it economically.

What shall we do in the future when all the virgin woods are cut? The answer, "grow others," seems quite simple; but in our country, a tree to reach a height and diameter sufficient to make a medium-sized saw-log, requires from fifty to one hundred years' growth, or more. Now can we profitably wait this long? No, we must grow them in shorter time than that which nature requires; we must apply forestry, because forestry is to the growth of trees as agriculture is to the growth of vegetables.

When we think of the fruits, we seldom if ever think of their manner of growth. We are too apt to enjoy simply their deliciousness, without giving a thought to the trees that produce them. When we look at the masses of pink and white bloom that bedeck even the very smallest branches of the orchard trees; and then later, when this gives place to the wealth of fruit, let us be reminded of the many years that have been required to produce this.

Arbor Day is recognized more each year. Although this is one step in advance, too often the true idea of the usefulness of trees is lost in the contemplation of the shade and protection they furnish. W. H. Venable has said:

"So long as the rivers flow,
So long as the mountains rise,
May the forests sing to the skies,
And shelter the earth below."

Again, how many people ever think of the great effect that trees have upon the temperature, possibly if they knew they would think more concerning it. Those who have studied the subject tell us that each good-sized tree gives off about eighty pounds or ten gallons of water every twelve hours. Now, since one tree gives off this amount, there would be about seven hundred and fifty gallons of water thrown off from a grove of fifty or seventy-five trees. Even expand this and think of a forest. Thus we see that this great amount of moisture would have a direct influence upon the humidity of the atmosphere. This makes it cooler in the summer and exerts a sheltering effect in the winter. Since this is a fact, we can clearly see how the people of to-day have through ignorance been in part the cause of our extremely hot summers.

The forests, also, contribute to the rainfall of countries, in that they retard dry currents of air and elevate them to a point of condensation. They, too, serve at a conductor of electricity between the clouds and the earth.

In addition, the forests not only serve as producers of soil but also serve as a protection to it. They prevent it from too rapid drainage. All over the world, where the forests have been removed, the surface water rushes over the soil and carries it away; thus beds of rock and hard clay are left, sand bars are formed in the river below, and the soil, which when spread over large areas is very valuable, becomes by its accumulation not only useless, but destructive. Now this is not the case where the trees have not been destroyed.

When the Pilgrims first came to America the climate corresponded to the degree of latitude. It was less varied then than now—when it was easy to foretell the coming season by the preceding one. The limits of each were precisely defined. This is one of the advantages gained by having vast forests.

Since then, for nearly three centuries, the woodman's ax has sounded through the almost universal forest the Pilgrims found. So rapidly have trees been destroyed that they have now become an object of solicitude and care by the legislators.

General Robert Lee said, "There is nothing in vegetable nature so grand as a tree. Grappling with its roots the granite foundations of the everlasting hills, it reaches its sturdy and gnarled trunk on high, spreads its branches to the heavens, casts its shadow on the sward, and the birds build amid its umbrageous branches."

We know this is true. One of the things that makas forests a delight is that they are the homes of the most beautiful of nature's children—the birds.

Many species dwell almost exclusively in the forests. The great tree-tops are fitting homes for these innocent creatures. They furnish shade and resting places for them. Many of these birds have left us because we have destroyed their homes. Many have been killed because they have not had the protection of the early forests.

We have seen how the forests have been destroyed. Thus through man's desire for money the face of nature has been so changed that the present generations have only suggestions of what might have been While nature has been prodigal in beautifying the earth, man has worked in the opposite direction. Who ever wantonly destroys the trees or lessens their beauty and promise, has subtracted so much from our country's resources and taken away from our land a possible loveliness.

In the trees there is a beauty that is noticeable to all. I refer to the blossoms, in their rich fragrance and beautiful colors; but we must

admit that the majority of people give only a passing glance to this one mark of beauty, and this is as far as their idea of the beauty extends; or they view the blossoms only as a promise of the coming fruit, not as something beautiful in themselves.

There is another class of people, however, that see in all these things something of deeper significance. This class, the scientists, see beauty in the adaptation of each part to the different kinds of work each must perform.

Look at the great roots that spread through the soil, sometimes not far from the surface, but at other times penetrating to great depths. Each root is well protected by the young root tips. They are very sensitive to the presence of moisture and turn towards it, no matter in what direction it may carry them.

All know that the work of nourishing the plant is done mainly by the roots and leaves, but there must be a part or organ that will bring these into communication with each other. Thus nature has provided that the stem serve as this communicator. In most flowering plants the stem serves also the important purpose of lifting the leaves up into the the sunlight, where they can do their special work.

The leaves, too, have an important function. They, through their breathing spores or stomate, serve to admit air to the interior of the leaves and to allow moisture, in the form of vapor to pass out of them. This is not done in a passive way. Their small spores are not mere holes, allowing the moisture to pass through at all times, but they tend to regulate the rapidity of the transpiration by opening more widely in damp weather and closing in dry.

When we think of these parts combined and of the real beauty of the trees, should we not think as the pilgrims did of the forests, as being something sacred and sublime? Venable said, "The forest is the garden of God's own hand."

Have we ever thought of the trees as engaged in a struggle for existence, very similar to that in which man himself is engaged? Look at the forest. There we find the trees much higher than those in the open fields. This is due to the fact that each tree is endeavoring to push upwards much higher than his fellow trees in order to secure the direct rays of the sunlight. Is not this struggle—which is a struggle of real living things—beautiful.

Trees have yet another kind of beauty. Their subtle expressions touch us in a higher vein, as their cheerfulness, thriftiness, healthfulness and gaiety. Robert Browning said, "Trees can smile."

There are trees that appeal to our love, such as old apple trees and sheltering homestead trees. These seem to have a sympathetic thrill that resists time and lives forever in our memory.

While these are the attributes of the tree when taken alone, it is the solitude of the forest that arouses the most profound emotions, meditations, ecstacies and worship. It is here that we are in touch with the God of Nature and feel that—"Thou didst look down upon the naked earth and forthwith rose all these fair ranks of trees."

Many trees may be spoken of as symbols of different ideas. The poplars remind us of grace and refinement; the oak of strength and fortitude; the fir trees and pines are called noble and majestic. Coleridge called the white birch the "Lady of the Woods." Other poets have called the ash the "Venus of the Forest," and the oak the "Monarch." The willow is the emblem of sorrow.

Longfellow tells of the "forest primeval," the "murmuring pines and hemlocks," of "forest glades and silvery woods," of "fair trees" and of the "beauty of the white bloom of the hawthorn," of the "oak's broad shade and of the moss-grown beech."

The psalmist, when he compared a Godly man to a tree whose leaf shall not wither, surely saw in the tree an emblem of the noble virtues of the human heart.

Lowell asks steadfastness of the oak and pensiveness serene of the pine.

"A little of thy steadfastness,
Rounded with leafy gracefulness,
Old oak, give me—
That the world's blasts may round me blow,
And I will yield gently to and fro,
While my stone-hearted trunk below
And firm-set roots unshaken be."

"Some of thy pensiveness serene,
Some of thy never-dying green,
Put in this script of mine.
What griefs may fall like snow-flakes light,
And deck me in a robe of white,
Ready to be an angel bright—
O sweetly mournful pine."

William Cullen Bryant said, "The groves were God's first temples." We feel indeed that the beauty of this place of worship made by the Author of Nature, is far greater than any brilliantly-adorned cathedral fashioned by the hands of men.

When we think of the groves with their branches outstretched, reaching upward to gain strength from the sunshine and showers, should this not teach us to look upward to the Creator of these things?

We should be inspired with gratitude and reverence toward these instructors, who teach us that "the beautiful is as useful as the useful."

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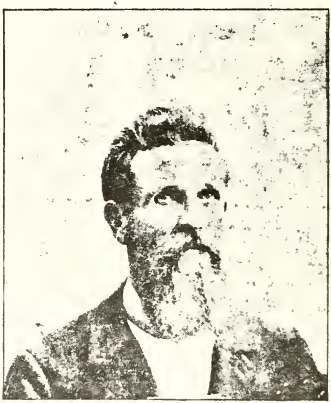

H. H. SHIPLEY,
Trustee Pleasant Township.

TEACHERS OF PLEASANT TOWNSHIP 1904-1905

BACK ROW, l. to r.	CENTER ROW	FRONT ROW
Wm. Ebbinghouse	Lula Strickler	Charles Leffel
Miss Ball	Margaret Tracy	Ray Meese
Jessie Creager	(Roney)	Irvin Grisso
(Ohmart)	Cassie Miller	Charles I. Kerr
Pearl Creager	(Ireland)	Irvin Warner
Eva Landis	Hazel Lynn	Mr. Botkin
(Dunbar)	Orpha Redeye	
Phoebe King	Anna Funderburg	
Peter Grisso	(Robinson)	
	Bernice Wertenberger	
	(Binnie)	
	James Roney-Trustee	

THE THOMAS GAMBLE FAMILY LIVE IN BRUSH HUT

Thomas Gamble, who early settles in the northeastern part of Pleasant Township, has this early recollection about his residence there.

Upon arriving they had no house and it was the month of March, with snow a foot deep.

They lay under a brush heap until they could get a cabin built. Until they could raise food, they had to go to Elkart Prairie, 40 or 50 miles, for provisions.

They almost staryed, for there was only one other family in the region - the Ulreys, and there was not much to share. When one of the children Died they could find no one to sit with the corpse and were almost required to make the shroud themselves.

One night 20 persons stayed at the cabin, lying side-by -side upon the floor. There was only one house between theirs and Warsaw and only one in Warsaw.

Three hundred Indians were camped at one time near their cabin.

BOG IRON

BOG IRON, was probably the first source of iron avable to man, since it is found on the surface and is a fairly rich source of iron. Shortly after the Pligrims landed at Plymouth in 1620 they discovered bog iron ore in near by ponds, marshes and immediately exploited this source to produce wrought iron. The Virginia colony also used deposits of bog iron which were discovered shortly after colonists arrived; indeed , a company was found ed to exploit these deposists but it failed because the deposits were quickly exhuasted. Bog iron ore when heated with charcoal produces wrought iron which can then be further processed.

THE SALT OF THE EARTH MOST IMPROTANT OF ALL IN THE EARLY 1800

When the Hoosier settler decided on the location for his homestead , the prime consideration was how to exist. During his journey to Indiana, and after he arrived, the axe and the gun were his basic implements. He would use them constantly to survuve. But also must determine how near were a supply of water, a gristmill and blacksmith . And he must seek a source of gunpowder, a favorable slope on which to plant some apple trees, and the availbility of salt.

It would not suffice for the pioneer to shoot wild game or to raise live stock unless he could preserve some of his meat. It would be of no avail to grow vegtables and fruit unless he could preserve them. Salt was needed for seasoning and to keep the meat, and vingar was required for pickling. From apples he could derive wholesome seasonal food and also cider and brandy. Cider was the backwoods alternative beverage to water, fruit juice and milk. And brandy was used as a frontier medicine.

Originally it was hoped that the salt could be sold for 50¢ per bushel. But so rapid was the settlement of the Lower Valley, and so great the demand for salt, that the price was usually around $5 per bushel .

20 to 25 kettles were kept busy at the first Illinios factory to reduce the brine to salt. For 50¢ per man per day a work force was employed, consisting of kettle tenders, 20 to 30 wood-choppers to provide fuel for the fires under the boiling kettles, and eight to 10 teamsters The latter, driving teams of four to six mules or even oxen, carted the barrels of salt along the Salt Route from Shawneetown, Illinios , to Vincennes. To that old French town would come Hoosier settlers seeking salt, riding on hoseback along wilderness trails or following old buffalo traces.

A barrel of salt usually contained five bushels, weighing 50 to 56 pounds per bushel. Since these salt-purchasing operations sometimes required as much as a mouth - and a horesman could bring home only a bushel of salt at a time- settlers frequently would form wargon trains to fetch necessity. There were many Indian guerrilla operation in those days.

There are Hoosiers still alive who can remember that

bulk salt was sold from a barrel at the neighborhood grocery, et else retailed at a nickel per one- pound cloth bag. One of the uses for such a sack of salt , incidentally, was to heat it in the kitchen oven so that it could be pressed against an aching ear by a sick child, much as a brick or soapstone slab was heated as a foot-wramer.

When Indiana was still part of the Old Northwest Territroy - in 1797- the United States Congress ordered the Federal Surveyor to report the location of all salt springs, salt licks, salt streams and other saline deposits, and to withold such sites from general sale to settlers. The salt properties were then to be leased as reserved lands to individuals or partnerships willing to operate them for salt production.

The primary need for salt in the pioneer days was for meat seasoning and curing.

A pioneer Hoosier would gather up skins in 100-pound bales and transport them to Louisville or Vincennes, there to be traded for such domestic needs as salt. Years later, Hoosier farmers would swap their butter and eggs to the merchant for all sorts of household necessities and desirable.

The dry cure consisted of rubbing salr and other ingredients into a piece of meat, repteaing the process about a week later, and then packing away the meat for subsequent use.

One of the many reasons why the tulip is Indiana's officical State Tree is that it afforded such practical usas as being hollowed out for a curing vat, an animal feed trough, a water trough or a small-grain receptacle.

The same huge iron kettles also could be used to make soap and to produce salt if there were saline water available. Thisboiling away of the brine was standard practice at most early salt works. After the water evaporated the salt crystals were collected . The process was the same slow and tedoius effort required to boil down maple-tree sap repeatedly to make maple sugar.

There were some places in Southern Indiana, such as an ancient deer or buffalo lick, where saline dirt was gathered by the pioneers. The dirt was put into an ash hopper- made of rough lumber and which at other times was used to yield lye for soapmaking. Water was persistently added to the saline dirt, along with hickory ashes. The brine seeped into the trough below the V-shaped hopper, and was then boiled down in the iron kettles much the

same as at a commerical salt works.

Just as it still takes 30 to 40 gallons of sugar water to yeild one gallon of maple syrup as it did in pioneer times, it wasnecessary to boil down 100 gallons of brine to produce one bushel of salt granules.

SCHOOLHOUSE CABINS IN EARLY PLEASANT TWP.

Adescription of the origin of schools in Pleasant Township is as follows:

"... the settlements were sparse, the settlers were poor, the roads were bad, the schoolhouses were cabins, and were hovels or possobly hewed structures; the benches and desks and doors and floors and chimneys and windows were poles or puncheons or sticks and clay, or greased paper; the books were heterogeneous, the pens were made of goose quills, the ink was made of pokeberry or boiled bark, the paper was thick and rough and unruled; the distance to scholl was from one to three miles.

The road was throught swamps and over creeks and across legs, and through thr v thick woods by blazed tress or otherwise; the time of school was two months or possbily three.

The historain goes on th say no man should mock those times , for ".. it would not be much over stating the fact that the number of drones and failures in life was smaller in proportion then now". The "now" referred to by the historian was 1884.

TO THE FRINGED GENTIAN

Thou blossom bright with autumn dew,
And colored with the heaven's own blue,
That openest when the quiet light
Succeeds the keen and frosty night.

Thou comest not when violets lean
O'er wandering brooks and springs unseen,
Or columbines , in purple dressed,
Nod o'er the ground - birdss' hidden nest.

Thou waited late and com'st alone,
When woods are bare and birds are flown,
And frosts and shorening days postend
The ages year is near the end.

Then doth thy sweet and quiet eye
Look though its fringes to the sky,
Blue - blue- as if that sky let fall
A flower from its cerulean wall.

I would that thus, when I shall see
The hour of death draw near to me,
Hope, blossoming with in my heart,
May look to heaven as I depart .

William Cullen Bryant

This flower is very rare and can not be found in many places. But they are found and can be seen in the " Laketon Bog ". Along with many other rare Flowers and trees.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHER

Here's to the life of a teacher !
She may be single or hitched,
But the public would vote quite unanimous
And say that she ought to be " Ditched ".

She's not supposed to be wealthy,
That's one thing her patrons demand.
They say " IT's not Demoratic " in priniple
That she live off the fat of the land.

Yet she's supposed to dress neat and be pretty,
Stay young, sana teeth ,eyes and hair,
Andbdy all means see that her figure
Doesn't attract any wolf from his lair.

She must never be late in the morning,
And not leave before five or six.
And woe to her profession's reputtation
If with the wrong crowd she would mix.

Today she may be called a skilled genius.
But Tomorrow, say the mob, " Let her die!"
In slander the may call her a ,"grapefruit".
Because she's always in the public right eye.

Her husband stays home in his hide - out,
He too , is a notorious parasite.
In seacrh of his 300 calories,
He must dine out or eat only at night.

Her pupils are not all little angels,
Tho' their parents are quite sure they are,
In response to her note to Johnny,
Comes, " What do you think we're hiring <u>you</u> for?"

Does she know whit is meant by inflation,
Do high prices hamper her style?
Does the searcity of butter and nylons
Play havoc with hte financial files.

Her family goes all out for Broccoli
As she tries to make financial ends meet.
Her hose is frayed round the fringes,
And pretty much out at the feet.

Her wardrobe is somewhat out moded,
What styles does she wear this year, You ask.
With her it's easily answered.
This year, they're just like the last.

Her car is of a rare ancient vintage,
Pre - war in it's finish and tires.
Its front wheels wobbl e and shimmy,
Each spark plug cracks as it fires.

Her house needs painting and varnish,
The roof is in need and repair.
She would like a new rug for the parlor,
And could use a divan or a chair.

She has to look out for her taxes,
And buy stamps and bonds with the rest.
She donates to all sorts of charites.
And helps those who aren't well blest.

She longs for the chances of travel
To increases her stock of knowladge in store.
But necssity has her nose to the grindstone
To keep the bad wolf from the door.

She looks thru the years to retirement,
And wonders " On what " with alarms,
As she sees the narrow road leading
Over the hill -- to what's the name of that farm ?

So here's to the life of a teacher
The profession so famed on our land.
Listen ! She hushes all voices to silence
As she rises and shouts, " Ain't it grand ??

(Written by Ralph L. Boyer and read at the breakfast in honor of Mrs. Josephine Rager , who is retirnig from the teaching profession after teaching 35 years, April, 19 ,1946.)

LAKETON HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES

as recorded by
MRS. OPLE BUTLER
Laketon, Indiana

Edited By
DORIS BINNIE
Rt. 4, Albion, Indiana, 46701
in 1971

Edited by
RUTH BURBAKER
Rt. 2, Noth Manchester, Indiana, 46962
in 1973

GRADUTES 1893 -1962 INCLUSIVE

D Deceased before the year 1974

1893

Ann Funderburg D
(Robinson)
Rose Funderburg D
(Lauer)
Martin Grisso D
William R. Scott D

1894-98

George F. Odgen D
Etnie Mylin D
(Moyer)
Georgia Duncan D
(King)
Verna Lautzenhiser
(Smith)
Rachel Ward D
(Schuler)
Mary Fulton D
(Wood)
Mary Grow
(Ream)
Rie Melter
(Berry)
Albert Ward D
Edwin Downey D
Albert Wertenberger D
William Bickle

1899

Grace Summerland D
(Fowler)

1900

Bernice Wertenberger D
(Binnie)
Ira Downey
Lula Downey
Oma Rager D
(Sarber)

1900

Ann Gerlack D
(Shoemaker)
Orrill Day D
(DeLauter)

1901

JessieRager D
Ann Rager D
Irvin E. Grisso D
Laura Smoke D
(Nichols)
Jesse Ramp D
Ethel Dickey
(Stout)

1902

Winnie Palmer D
(Campbell
Roscoe Kircher D
Ross Whitaker D
Trula Wertenberger D
(Ohmart)

1903

JessieRager D
(Ohmart)
Stella Funderburg
(Bodkin)
Winfield Kircher

1904

Beulah Odgen D
(Chalfant)
Cassie Miller
(Ireland)
Charles Leffel D

1905

Lillie Grisso
Laura Burkhart D
(Rager)(Manges)
Asa Ireland D
Lawernce Funderburg D
Ray Messe D
Arthur DeLauter D
Rosa Miller
Jesse Moyer D
Franc Miller
(Moyer)(Swigart)

1906

Glenn Ferree D
Roy Wertenberger D
Linc Baer D
Allen Ohmart D
Lavarne Dunn D
(Kircher)
Lavon Garber D

1907

Ollie Miller D
Ethel Mughe D
Lulu Frederick D
(Grossnickle)
Gilbert Grandstaff
Chauncey Gushard D
Travis Whitsel
James Nelson D

1908

Walter Boyer D
Glenn Marshall
Walter Ohmart
Dorsey Miller D
Estel Penrod D
Bernice Sewell
(Ireland)
Opple White D
(Butler)
Edna Schanlaub
(Miller)

1909

Josephine Oaks D
(Rager)
Edith Rager D
(Wertenberger)

1910

Estie Cook D
Garnet Nesbitt
(Lamb)
Elva Rager D
(Shoemaker)
Thomas Earl

1911

Bessie Marter
Cleo Henry D
(Ulsh)
Ann Overman
(Conde)
Ruth Tillman

1912

Homer Earl D
Rollin Frantz
Delorus Merendeen D
Harry Leffel
Mary Miller D
(Pulley)
Lela Odgen
(Alger)
Warner Odgen D
Tressa Ohm D
(Kinder)
Ruth Rager D
(Speicher)
Lee White
(Rager)
Ralph Weber D

1913

Hubert Ebbinghouse
Edgar Frantz D
Wallace Frederick D
Helen Funderburg
(Franks)
Galen Ohmart
Irene Ohm D
Ethel Ulrey D
(Pratt)(Menard)
Grace Whitsel
(Moorehead)

1914

Hazel Dickey
(Dierdorf)
Dale Hall D
John Carroll D
Ed Flack
Marjorie Wilson
(DeLancey)
Orlie Showalter D
Bertha Anderson D
(Clark)

1915

Mary Moyer D
(Speicher)
Georgia Miller
(Replogle)
Harry Baker D
Paul Rooney D
Frankie Clark
(Frederick)
Beatrice Ebbinghouse D
(Frantz)
Ethel Clark D
(Shanafelt)
Iva Gugle D
(Gripe)
Wanda Sewell D
(Whitmyre)
Hazel Odgen
Thompson)

1916

Carrie Moyer
(Schull)
Ferm Alger
Thelma Riffle
(Swank)
Mary Ohmart
(Earl)
Bertha Rager
(Leader)
Ruth Grossnickle
(Switzer)
Russell Kreamer D
Paul Schanlaub
Carroll Earl
Wayne McCombs

1917

Everett Reahard D
Roy Hoagland D
Edward Odgen D
Glenn Mylin D
Charles Boyer D
Menno Ulrey D
Truth Fundenburg
(Ekland)
Hilda Redman
(Frederick)
Gayle Wertenberger D
(Odgen)
Anna Leffel
(Mylin)
Marie Frederick
(Strom)
Pauline Walker
(Odgen)(Eilts)

1918

Ralph Boyer D
Jean Reahard D
Augustus Odgen
Ruby Sicks D
(Churchill)

1918

Mary Hathaway
(Kreamer)
Freida Wertenberger
(Odgen)
Ned Weber D
Sterling Staver
Mary Jane Sewell
(Reahard)
Doris Tait D
(White)
Ethel Hoagland D
(Perry)
Claude Dixon
Esther Chalfant
Bessie Ramey
(Alger)(Henry)
James Carroll D
Harry Bussard D

1919

Dewey Penrod
Walter Penrod
Pearl Frantz
(Norwood)
Cldye O'Hara D
Ruth Ohmart
(Carlin)
Eunice Cripe
(Ribley)

1920

Gurney Baker
Duard Conard
John Earl D
Harold Ebbinghouse D
Emmet Eiler
Mark Odgen
Katherine Ohmart
(Stocker)
Mayme Schwenk D
(Smith)
Fred Signe
Alice Stangle
(Conard)

1921

Fleda Tyner
(Vandever)
Carman Sewell
(Reahard)
John Frederick
Leo Stack D
George Berry D
Robert Wertenberger D
Ernest Gugle D
Edward Leaf
Ielene Leffel
(Odgen)
Ruby Groninger
(Synott)
Robert Miller
Clarer e Bowen D
Loyal Williams

1922

Dorothy Baker
(Ebbinghouse)
Ora Frantz
(DeYarman)
Frank Finfrock
Grace Moyer
(Zimplemana)
Charles Moyer D
Given Overcash D
Clarence Penrod D
Aronld Schipper
Ruth Speicher
(Keister)
Vern Smith D
Howard Ulsh
Frederick Walters
Ray Weaver
Warren White
Iva Rooney
(Bacon)

1923

Jacy Baker D
Raymond Brunson
Katherine Earl D
(Baker)
Mildred Eiler D
(Bohnstead)
Arthur Hendricks
Arthelia Keefaber
(BEll)
Bob Price
Elzora Rodgers
(Wertenberger)
Josephine Shipley
(Fruit)
Grace Sicks
(Wetzel)(Mathers)
Raymond Tyner
Dolores Wertenberger
(Kavanaugh)(Burke)
Peral Collett
(Taylor)
Dorothy Berry
((Winn)
Pearl Zoporosky
(Helvey)

1924

Rollo Baer
Tillie Eiler
Cletus Gochenauer
Paul Grossnickle
Roy Hall D
Ruth Ireland
(Flonr)
Celia Moyer
(Quinn)(Pierson)
Mable Sickafus D
(Rieken
Franks Sigle
Opal Groninger
(Schipper)

1925

Paul Baker
Lester Binnie
Russell Bohnstead
Mable Eboinghouse
(Helvey)
Dorothy Egner D
Lois Grogg
(Brady)
Crayton Oldfather
Guilford Ring
Marion Rooney D
Maudie Sickafus
(Hunter)
Maxine Wertenberger
(Hlas)
Erthol Whitmyre
(Martin)
Gordon Girsso D
Eugene Smith

1926

Raymond Pence
Earl Whitehurst
Lornie Purdy
(Whitehurst)
Wilma Wendel
(Heeter)
Arden Bussard
Martha Tyner
(Ahrendt)
Lavon Leffel
(Jacobs)(Walsh)
Galen Groninger
John Moyer
Dale Amlse
Doris Ireland
(Binnie)
Elizabeth Steele
(Gochenour)(Siberts)
Mary Eiler
(Olufatner)
Don Price

James Wertenberger
Elsie Smith
(Robinson)
Walter Drudge
James Miller
Rupert Olinger
Grace Nordman

1927

Kendall Swygart
(Stewart)
Madilene Weber D
(Brower)
Maurice Bright
Lucile Rager
(Pyle)
Cleo Odgen
(Moore)
Forrest Moore D
Beatrice Bowen
(Drudge)
Beulah Leininger
(Swihart)
Eva Speicher
(Snyder)
Grace Frantz
(McNabney)
Miriam Harbaugh
(Boyer)
Moin Miller D
Dale Smith
Rupert Luckenbill
Leonard Custer
Carl Price

1928

Beulah Flora
(Cough)
Lucile Kline
(Annis)
Vores Burch
Mary Tyner
(Poulson)
Elizbeth Rooney
(Vegel)
Harold Brunson
Jim Butler
Robert Steele
Gerald Faudree
Wilda Brooks
(Price)
Alta Provines
(Ridenour)
Arloene Heagy
(Haynes)
Garnet Staver
(Mansfield)
Paul Speicher

1929

Mary Oldfather
(Scott)
Bernice Walther
(Hornaday)
Mable Milam
(Burch)
Marie Hilaman
(Dock)
Novella Yarian
Phyllis Gaerte
(Pearson)
Grace Montel
(Albright)
Evelyn Trickle
Denzel Ring
(Freiden)
Edward Schrum
Chester Figert D
Lester Ulsh
Wilbur Ramey D
Cecil Metzger
Floyd Allman D
Dale Williams
Howard Scott
Mary Blickenstaff
(Karn)
Florence Hoover
(Sims)
Fannie Peters
Schwitters)

1929

Beatrice Kirby
(Gerrick)
Joe Rager D
Harry Albright

1930

Esta Feel
John Weber
Ruby Goehler
(Naugle)(
Robert Mercer
Rolland Lukens D
Dena Nordman
(Berning)
Stanley Jordan D
Kenneth Zobrosky
Mildred Bowen
(Figert)
Mabel Walther
(Morford)
Geraldine Ireland
(Hill)
Harold Bechtelheimer D
Esther Roney
Bertha Bishop
(Catt)
Ketih Longenecker D

1931

Raymnond Butterbaugh D
Helen Bulter
(Bechtelheimer)(Helton)
Harvey Burch
Leonard Clinker
Alexis Carroll
(Longo)
Garnet Dixon D
Inna Estep D
(Gushard)
Mae Faudree
(Schaffer)
Viola Hines
(Fisher)
George Keel
Irene Marshall
(Hively)
Lamoine Odum
Ruth Oldfather
(Love)
Alberta Bohnstead
(Smith)
Eleanore Roney
(Sullivan)
Wilbur Stine
Marjorie Wertenberger
(Vories)
Clover Gushard
(Fleck)

1932

Neola Bash
(McGowen)
Treva Bechtelheimer
(Butterbuagh)
Philip Brown D
James Butterbaugh
Joe Butler
Velma Coning
(Brovont)
Paul Faudree
Richard Flack D
Janis Gaerte
(Bichens)
Ray Gearhart
Opal Gearhart
Forest Hill
Lester Hoover
Katherine Ireland
(Tyler)
Robert Kline
John Milam
Gene Miller D
Lauren Neher
Ellouise Perry
(Sands)
Jessie Peters
(Andersen)

1932

ennis Reed
llen Smith
ugene Speicher
lizabeth Whitehurst
Fleck)

1933

era Ellouise Bussard
Faudree)
aul Butterbaugh
ellie Greenwood
Benham)
orothy Carroll
Bixenwan)
obert Dickerhoff D
etty Dilling
Miller)
arold Guinnup D
ary F. Hill
Sicks)
aul Hoover D
ilda Leedy
Eubank)
uth Leedy
Krichdaum)
rdis Longenecker
Foster)
hllis Miller
Grossnickle)
arion Martin
ileen Rager
Voght)
ames Roney D
ernice Rosencrans
Moser)(Hively)
. Truman Speicher
enore Odgen
Carroll)(Krom)
uth Irene Wendel
Voorhees)(Speicher)
ertude Towey
Coleman)
arry Whitehurst
enva Zobrosky
Miller)

Joe Carroll D
Jack Flack D
Max Miller

1934

Edna Mae Butterbaugh
(Shewman)
Walter Jontz
Gerald Whitmyre
Byron Burch
Leo Alger
Frank Robert Conard
Helen Kline
(Watson)
Miriam Overholser
(Schull)
Lena Hoover
(Thomas)
Ruth Lee
(Stoffer)
Freda Jontz
(Shirey)
Mable June Lauer
(Watson)
Rexford Binnie
Roxie Frantz
(Hendrickson)(Brunner)(Dawald)
Moine Leckrone D
Estel Burch
Bob Ohmart
Edward Swygart D

1935

Phyllis Baer
(Miller)
Moyne Bash
Dona Chronister
(Mower)
Jessie Clark
(Hanson)
Grayston Dixon
Mary Alice Flenar
(Grandstaff)
Paul Grandstaff

1935

Bill Gushard D
Annean Harvey
(McClurg)
Marveen Helter
(Lukens)
Susan Jane Ireland
(Cox)(Becraft)
Doris Martin D
(Sickafus)
Viriginia Meese D
Doris Moyer
(Newhart)
Eleanore Rager D
Mildred Slack
(Salmon)
Lois Steele
(Franklin)
Ivan Stine
Jesse Trickle
James Wertenberger
Ester Mae Young
(Rife)
Lester H. Young

1936

Marjorie Groninger
(Dixon)
Mable Leckrone
(Rooney)
Goldwyn Thompson
(Martin)(Barnett)
Edtih Bussard
(Faudree)
Carl Oldfather D
Lela Butler
(Ramage)
Ernest Heckman
Mary E. Goehler
(Ohmart)
Mary Edna Dilts
(Deaton)
Herbert Gaerte
Marcella Rager
(Whitehurst)
Moyne Flack D
Ruby Hoover
(Muir)
Fairy Ramey
(Pearson)
Vernon Sickafus
Mary Lou Sittler
(Caldwell)
Robert Bumgardner D
Lucille Snell
(Walters)
Pauline Baker
(Bash)
Lewis Dixon
Robert Rosencrans
Howard Hoover D
Lionel Calvert
Eileen Btuuerbaugh
(Blocher)
Dwight Overholser

1937

Russell Allman
Mae Bashore
(Pence)
J.B. Brubaker
Ida Dell Ireland
Alice Grandstaff
(Ross)
Eddie Yarian
Carl Gahl D
Leon Butterbaugh
Marjorie Moyer
(Cripe)
Bertha Mae Odgen
(Butterbaugh)
Eugene Wood
Hilda Helser
(Heiver)
William Sharp
Harlan Flack D
Dorcas Showalter
(Porter)
Ralph Gable D

1938

Mary E. Brandenburg
(Ross)
Donna B. Lauer
(Milla)
Dorothy Woods D
(Nordman)
Edna Spath
(Taylor)
Keith Clinker
Frank Ireland
Ruth Shewman D
(Davis)
Lloyd Sickafus
Ray Hoover
Mildredd Sharp
(Ohmart)
Gerald Weitzel D
John Lester Smith
Dwight Shoemaker
Thelma Creager
(Zobrosky)
Helen Miller
(Hudson)
Martha Towey
(Rhodes)
Helen Eckright
(Dickey)
Mack Ohmart
Robert Swygart
Lee Brubaker
Minnie Eilts
(Baker)(Freeman)
Donald Rosencrans
Ella Louise Goehler
(Ireland)
Mary Roney
(Meggison)

1939

Gladys Alger
(Dilling)
Eileen Brubaker
(Bolinger)
Cleo Butterbaugh
(Oldfather)(Waggoner)
Violet Floor
(Weeks)(Cliff)
Ellen Greenwood
(Goruley)
Phyllis Flack
(Trickle)
Pearl Hollenback
(Munday)
Ruth Spath
(Shoemaker)
Elizabeth Sittler
(Hill)
Eileen Ulrey
(Swyart)
Mary Shultz
(Penn)
Betty Frederick
(Bartyzel)
Max Baker D
William Coldren
Robert Creager
David Dilling
Clyde Dixon
George Fleck
Donald Flenar
Earl Harvey
Donald Hoover
Richard Kline
Dean Krom
Billy Odgen D
Harry Swygart
Bruce Young
Artella Lynch
(Bechtlheimer)

1940

Harold Gearhart
Helen Ireland
(Wallin)
Rex Weitzel D
Kennth Dickey

1940

Mary Jane Frederick
(Wertenberger)
Betty Lou Showalter
(Hodson)
Donald Greer
Bonny Moyer
(Gearhart)
Moyron Miller
Louise Ulrey
(Shively)
Annabelle Bahney
(Eli)
Bonny Jane Flack D
(Metzger)
Lodema Speicher
(Kirby)
Evelyn Walther
(Roth)
John Clark
Betty Bunch
(Amann)
Marjorie Shoemaker
(Thompson)
Alvin Amann
Mary Siegfred
(Shipman)
August Eilts
Florence Pegan
(

Ted Flack
Harold Floor D
Robert Ihnen
Junior Grandstaff D
Gene Kline
Laura Louise Lotz
(Hollway)
Frances Lukens
(Kiern)
Rex Lynch
Neil Mylin D
Cleon Overmyer
Richard Pottenger
Willadean Rager
(Mylin) (Ewing)
Jean Ramey
William Showalter Jr.
Dorothy M. Thompson D
Cole Thompson
Evelyn Ulrey
(Norris)
Max Wood
Donna Mae Yentes
(Judy)
Neva Mae Young
(Sherman)
John E. Gaerte

1944

Bonnie Lee Alger
(Grandstaff) (Smith)
Shirley Baker
(Vergon)
Jim Barnett
Billy Bunch
John Bulter
Bob Butterbaugh
Edna L. Coldren
Tracey)
Betty Creager
(Woolpert) (Slusher)
Anna Lois Dickey
(Gump)

1942

George Gay
Max Baker
Verling Copeland
Helen Metzger
(Miller)
Russell Moubray
Lawernce Odgen D
Naomi Oldfather
(Floor)
Lee Ann Ribley
(Hoover)
Enno Schults
Charles Shaffer Jr.
Jo Ann Sittler
(Hill)

1942

Naomi Spath
(Scott)
J. Grayston Ulrey
Ethel Mae Conard
(Butterbuagh)
Paul Gahl
Galen Greer
Homer Hoover
Max Dickerhoff
Charles Lynch
Geneva Lauer
(Lantz)
Donas Kamp
(Army)
William Holle
Edwin Eilts
Jean Ireland
Marion Ireland Jr.
Eunice Provinces
(Brower)
Alice Wheatley
(Gaunt)
Virginia Shoemaker
(Thompson)
Lois Mae Gearhart
(Teeter)
John Behrend
Marilyn Moyer
(McAin)
Bobbie Gus Thompson
Robert Weitzel

1943

Odgen Alger
Donald Brubaker
Carol Coldren
(Paul)
Ronald Dixon
George Finch
Lorine Gable
(Guthrie)
Geneva Gearhart
(Thompson)?
Russell Hoover
Harold Lynch
D Lewis Marshall
Myrl Mylin
D Joyce Stout
(Davidson)

1944

Wayne Brubaker
Betty Belle Bucher
(Wright)
Joe Conard
Ralph Creager
Bonnie Cripe
(Schilling)
Francis Dickey
(Hinkel)
Dorothy Fleck
(Brown)
Joan Fruit
(Franklin)
Helen Graber
(Morrow)
Dick Harlan
Grace Hoover
(Metzger)
Betty Mower
(Kamp)
Bob Rager
Todd Rager
Cletus Rager
Evelyn Rieken
(Weaver)
Elizabeth Robins
(Wilcox)
Leon Schipper
Esther Shewman
(Ireland)
Betty Shoemaker
(Wray)
Claire Sittler
(Hessel)

1944

Cleo Spath
(Guthrie)
Fred Thompson
Marietta Thompson
(Holle)
Byron Weitzel

1945

Don L. Butterbaugh D
Margaret Bowman
(Stewart)
Joan Coldren
(Jewlin)(Lavengood)(Hutchson)
(
Ladel Cable
Marjorie J. Dixon D
(Grube)
Paul E. Ebbinghouse
Donald B. Eilts
Richard E. French
Bill Floor
Dorothy M. Greer
(Waggoner)
Shirley Gaerte
(Svann)
Duane Moyer
Doris Pottenger
(Saner)
Viril Ray Piper
Margaret N. Stayer
(Spanle)
Geneva Smith
(Miller)

1946

Ted Eilts
Eileenn Ebbinghouse
(Cable)
Norma Jean Fruit
(Rager)
Verna Hoover
(Snively)
Leon Dobly
Edna Ruth Eakright
(Pence)
Patricia Frederick
(Ringerburg)
Evelyn Holle
(Ford)
Max Kline
Mary Ellen Shipper
(Shock)
Dick Shock
Margaret Stewart
(Steele)
Bob Shoemaker
Olive Wood D
(Teeter)

1947

Betty Bechtold
(McCune)
Melvin Bechtold
Betty Lou Coldren
(Olinger)
Rose Marie Dickey
(Miller)
Martha Eilts
(Rinehart)
Howard Fleck
Doris Grossnickle
(Ulrey)
Jim Hantelman
Charles Hapner
Roberta Heagy
(Snoke)
John Hunter
Rosemary Korba
(Seibold)
Eugene Mc Cullough
Peggy Odgen
(Conard)(Van Yoe)
Paul Piper
Mary Ruth Robins
(Fowler)

1947

Fred Seibold
Iona Shaffer
(Foston)
Lucile Sittler
(Forbes)
Carolyn Slack
(Enyeart)
Ronald Weitzel

1948

Ardith Weitzel
(Burr)
Bill Clevenger
Bob Dixon
Bob Weiman
Don Creager
Don Hoover
Forrest Moubray
Jack Bulter
Jerry Meoren
John Reiken
Linda Ulrey
(Rogers)
Lugene Hunter
Margaret Fowler
(Martin)
Marilyn Brubaker
(Thompson)
Peggy Lauer
(Rennaker)
Ralph Floor
Sam White
Ted Ihnen
Viriginia Dickerhoff
(Heisler)

1949

Bernice Blocher
(Garber)
Charles Ebbinghouse
Harold Fawley
Betty Ann Fleck
(Lotz) (Larson)
Lowell Hantleman
Joan Heagy
(Day)
Helen Lynch
(Newhouse)
Rosemary Meyer
(Lynch)
Patsy Michael
(Cook)
Rex Eugene Price
Miriams Robins
(Rusher)
Bonita Sue Rogers
(Hoover)
Edith Shewman
(Carr)
Charles Signs
Max Slack
Arta Wlaker
(Phillip)
Joyce Weitzel
(Ebbinghouse)

1950

James Baker
Rosemary Brubaker
(Bolinger)
Marianna Butterbaugh
(Fruitt)
Vate Joy Caudille
(Holle)
Paul Creager
Jane Custer
(Rusher)
Henry Eilts
Denver Fingerle
Edward French
Jeanne Fulton
(Flenar)
Wanda Garber
(Trout)
Charles Haecker
Beverly Hunter
(Woodward)

1950

Carolyn Montel
(Eberly)
Peggy McCullough
Dick Nelson
Susie Odgen
Sam Robins
Joan Ringenberg
(Fawley)
Madene Simpson
Marilee Weitzel
(Weiman)(Rupley)

1951

Bob Amiss
Mack Amiss
Peggy Boardman
(Monetl)
Barbara Coldren
(Stewart)
Freddie Floor
Charles Frey
La Vern Garber
(Montel)
Darlene Haecker
(Odgen)
Donald Hantelman
Jim Hapner
Ruth Harms
(Ribely)
Mabel Hoffman
(Janke)
Miriam Holle
(Stump)
Siegfried Nuedener
Thelma Jagger
(Butler)
Gertraud Krompasky
Paul Kealy
Uwe Lorenzen
Joe Price
Fred Reiken
[illegible]

Marcia Shaffer
(Wolfrum)
Georgia Shoemaker
(Niccum)
Lois Yoder
(Hantleman)

1952

Rex Baker
Tom Burch
Richard Clingenpeel
Jacob Cormany
Rose Anna Ebbinghouse
(Landis)
Dorene Eltzroth
(Deneve)
Johnie Floor
Myrl Frantz
Carol Sue Fruitt
(Richards)
Doris Haynes
(Kling)
Martha Ann Hoover
(Abraham)
Terry Miller
Phyllis Montel
(Price)
Devon Odgen
Ruth Reiken
(Sharp)
Dorothy Shewman
(Albertson)
James Weitzel

1953

Carol Jean Alexander
(Koeing)
Jerry Bulter
Agatha Coning
(Metzger)
Elda Ann Day
(Hudson)

1953

Myron Dobly
Eugene Floor
Judy French
(Murphy)
Violet Louise Good
(Fitzgerald)
Sue Ihnen
(Hively)
NangyJane Keim
(Lengel)
Donald M. Kelly
Ruth Ann Moyer
(Haynes)
Miriam Louise Neher
(Ferguson)
Wayne Nordman
Miriam Seymour
(
Roger Lee Shenefield
Geneva Simpson
(Hively)
Albert Sims
Betty Jane Siits
(Ruff)
Don Snyder
Lois June Ulsh
(Warner)
Merl Walker
Kenneth Workman

1954

Beverly Baker
(Spencer)
Nancy Bright
(Odgen)
Philip Brown
Nellie Brubaker
(Van Sickle)
Neva Brubaker
(Lyons)
Sharon Creager
(Vance)(Clark)
Jaonne Custer
(Sims)
Gary Faudree
Charles French
Max Gray
Hans Harms
Marchetta Haynes
(Rowe)
Connie Hileman
(Brandenburg)
Dale Holle
Phyllis Hopkins
(Mahlau)
Bonnie Hunter
(Karns)
Jim Lyons
Shirley Michael
(Clark)
Bob Montel
Larry Montel
Carol Moore
(Walker)
Carolyn Schuler
(Eppley)
Carol Moyer
Dave Shock
Tom White

1955

Leroy Bishop
Charles Boyer
Phyllis Chaffee
(Bishop)
JoAnn Clingenpeel
(Schall)
Arline Cormany
(Eads)
Darla Day
(Eads)
Eugene Eltzroth
Paul Ensminger
Joyce French
(Haskins Kashina)
Jack Fulton
Joan Harms
(Renbarger)

1955

DeWayne Heagy
Jim Hutton
Ronald Miller
Frank Nordman
Billy Ohmart
David Price
Joan Rieken
(Meredith)
Betty Schmalzried
(Heagy)
Marjorie Sims
(Gorrell)
Margaret Snyder
(Scroggin)
Betty Marie Ulrey
(Behnken)
Jane Workman
(Murphy)
Janet Workman
(Miller)

1956

Patty Amiss
(Weller)
Larry Brubaker
Ronald Dickerhoff)
Ruth Robbinghouse
(Cullers)(Weesner)
Marleah Frantz
(Flora)
Ted Hudson
Bill Kline
Martha Kline
(Kruntzman)
Donald Long
Shirley Lyons
(Miller)(Miley)
Janice McCullough
(Hantleman)
Patricia Metzger
(Dempsey)
Peter Meyer
Charlotte Ohmart
(Hullinger)
Evelyn Pearson
(Mc Donald)
JoAnn Seigfredd
(Rassmussen)
Welby Simpson
Joyce Smith
(Lahr)
Steve Vrooman
John White
Merl Wilson
Everett Wrightsman
Nancy French
(Clark)

1957

Steve Bradford
Jane Ann Burch
(Tusco)
Judith Butler
(Wright)
George Mac Coon
Nelson Drudge
Marcella Floor
(Drudge)
Jack Gray
Sandra Hopkins
(McNary)
Donnabelle Hudson
(Rider)
Margie Kelly
(Bell)
Larry Long
Nancy Lynch
(Kerlin)
Roger Montel
Larry Weitzel
Maruice Lippy
Max Weller

1958

Floyd Bradford
Glenna Brubaker
(Grabil)
Steven Butterbuagh

1958

Philip Clingenpeel
Larry Davis
Donald Drudge
Barbara Entsminger
Sharon Fairchild
(Johnson)
Merle Fryer
Sherry Harmeson
(Price)
Harold Kirby
Orpha Louks
(Boardman)(
Harold Harmon
Judtih McCullough
(Booth)
Don Mylin
Max Neher
Janyth Ohmart
(Fouist)
Tom Pence
Darlene Schipper
(Salyer)
Ned Schuler
Flody Sims
Marilyn Swygart
(Miller)
Penelope White
(Harris)(Hutchson)
Howard White
James Wing

1959

Hubert Allen
Becky Ayers
(Watrous)
Kenneth Beachler
Janet Brubaker
Sizemore)
Delores Bucher
(Walters)
Judianna Clark
(Shock)
Sharon Dickerhoff
(Stoten)
Helen Ebbinghouse
(Collett)
Mildred Entsminger
(McEboy)
Ruth Evans
(Brown)
Jacqueline Flack
(McGee)(
Wende Fryer
(Bender)
Edward Hampton
Michael Hileman
Walter Hoover
Ralph James
Charles Kelly
Carolyn Kline
(Helton)
Elizabeth Moyer
Delores Neher
(Votra)
Stephen Purdy
Connie Smith
(Milam)
Wilber Wolf

1960

Morris Blocher
Patsy Bucher
(Owens)
Carol Burch
(Scott)
Eleanor Chaffee
(Jackson)
Phyllis Day
(Shear)
Homer Easterday
Chester Flora
Becky Frantz
(French)
Lonnie French
Anna Friedeen
(Hakes)
Sherian Gaerte
(Pence)

1960

Larry Gahl
Leonard Good
Frances Harmeson
(Shepherd)
Ronald Hopkins
Ronnie Ihnen
Lowell Lindzy
Lottie Lippy
(Bammerlin)
Galen Long
Nancy Luckenbill
(Kreamer)
Richard Pence
Roger Price
Beverly Reed
(Mudford)
James Reiken
Howard Ruckman
Thurman Smith
David Snyder
Robert Ulery
Marilyn Vrooman
(Moore)
Connie Weitzel
(Vordan)
Timothy White
Sharon Zobrosky
(Gartley)

Mickey Hudson
Willadean Kelly
(Porter)
Judtih Kmieciak
(Lamboley)
Carol Lambert
(Hatfield)
Arlene Leckrone
Lois Long
(Kimmel)
Margaret Long
Tom Miller
Margaret Montel
(Cox)
Judith Partridge
(Townely)
Russell Pontius
Bill Redd
Margaret Sawyer
(
Eugene Schmalzried
Jack Schuler
James Schuler
Gaye Sims
Robinson)
Georgia Simpson
(Ervin)
Geneve Smith
(Reynolds)
Ronnie Swygart

1961

Gerald Bishop
Connie Brower
(White)
Larry Burch
Jon Butler
Jeff Butterbaugh
Lynn Jo Carroll
(Knee)
Linda Cookesy
(Kirkpatrick)
Scott Fairchild
Steve Flack
Marilyn Gagnon
(John's)

1962

Terry Ayers
Kathleen Blocher
(Cable)
Tom Brown
Lois Clark
(James)
Charlotte Curtiss
(Beltzes)
Shirley Evans
(Hill)(Marshall)
Dale Flora
Harvey Frantz

1962

Madonna Gahl
(Kistler)
Janet Gray
(Airgood)(Tubell)
Lois Harmon
(Scott)
Forredt Howard
Philip Kiser
Evelyn Montel
(Thatcher)
Helen Music
(Fitzgerald)
Famya Price
(Jones)(
Gary Rautenkranz
Susie Reiken
(Brown)
David Shea
James Shively
Barbara Smith
(Schuster)
Julie Ulery
(Foland)
Jane Vrooman
(Butterbaugh)
Larry Walsh
John Wolf
Barbara Workman
(Krichbaum)

T 9069

Student and Teacher of Pleasant Township School
1903

Front Row l. to r.
Teacher-
Roy Wertenberger
Lawernce Fundenburg
Glen Frree
Link

Second Row
•
Ray Meese
Tina Andereon
Clarnce Goehler
Alice Martin
Liily Grieso
•
Edith Montel
Teacher- Mr. Light

Third Row
Beaulah Odgen
•
Jesse Miller Moyer
Charles Rupert
Aea Ireland
Cassie Miller Ireland
Jees Moyer
Laura Burhart

Back Row
Teacher- Jerome Isemberger
Jessie Kriger
Allen Ohmart
Verna Dunn
Robert Moyer
Rosa Miller
Winefield Kricher
Stella Fundenburg
Arthur DeLauter